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WITH A SUPPLEMENT,
FIVEPENCE.



PRUSSIAN REQUISITIONS IN A VILLAGE NEAR PARIS.

DISQUIETING SIGNS WESTWARD.

The "cable" summaries of the President's Message, although not calculated to awaken feelings of alarm on this side of the Atlantic, are somewhat disquieting. General Grant—never distinguished for his friendliness to this country—appears to be borrowing his policy from General Butler. The last-named gentleman, in a speech which he recently delivered at Boston, alluding to the disorganised condition of the Republican party in the United States, as shown by the issue of the late elections, recommended an anti-England platform as best fitted to reconcile all the sections of Republicans. It was pointed out by this unscrupulous political leader that the laws which regulate the fisheries of the Dominion offer to Americans a fruitful ground of ill-will to Great Britain, and something nearly equivalent to direct instigation of his countrymen to resist those laws was resorted to by the General. Unfortunately, whether merely as chance would have it, or as a result of Butler's mischievous advice, an American fishing-vessel was seized in Canadian waters, only a few days afterwards, and taken into port to undergo trial for offences committed against the fishery laws of the Dominion. President Grant devotes a few paragraphs of his Message to Congress to censorious comment upon these laws, as well as upon the position occupied by the Alabama question, and in both cases suggests proceedings but too well fitted to lead to collisions.

It would be unwise to attach very serious importance to these Presidential advertisements for re-election. The House of Representatives at Washington is not very likely to give legislative sanction to them; and if it did, it would not follow that anything would come of it. Still, it is always prudent to bear in mind that, "where there is much smoke there must be some fire." To abstain from investigating every alleged cause of offence merely because it is thrust forward in a rough and blinding way would show more national pride than international courtesy and wisdom. We are not sorry that President Grant has formulated, as it were, in his Message the complaints of his fellow-citizens against their kin in the Old Country. His having done so may, and we trust will, lead to diplomatic negotiations for the removal of all remaining causes of ill-blood between the two great English-speaking nations.

But now, as to this Fisheries' dispute, to which, for the present, we shall confine our observations. It has furnished a bone of contention between the Kingdom and the Republic for many years past—indeed, ever since the Ashburton Treaty. The President of the United States complains that the Canadians have pursued a course marked by unfriendliness of feeling towards the United States. It would be rash to deny off-hand and without further information that there may be some truth in this allegation—but that the authorities of the Dominion have advisedly dealt harshly with the fishermen of the United States, as President Grant insinuates, with a view to a political effect on the Government at Washington, we take leave to doubt. Wherever fishery-grounds are frequented by fishermen from neighbouring nations—more especially where international rivalry gives a keener edge to professional competition—there always have been, and probably always will be, individual attempts to take more liberty than law or custom, if invoked, would strictly admit of. We meet with occasional instances of it on our own coasts, and our Canadian fellow-subjects who ply the net in the waters that wash the coasts of the Dominion, are familiar, no doubt, with acts of encroachment by enterprising fishermen from the United States. Marine poaching, however, is an evil requiring to be rather discriminatingly dealt with. Rights which are recognised by public law in every part of the world may yet be easily pushed to unreasonable and vexatious extremes in the exercise of them. American fishermen, for example, may be prohibited from following their occupation within three miles of any part of the Canadian coast; yet it seems hard to use a regulation of this kind to exclude American fishermen from the wide bays which indent the strands of the Dominion. The President says:—"Vessels have been seized without notice, in violation of the custom previously prevailing, and have been taken into colonial ports, their voyages broken up, and the vessels condemned." The Canadian statutes, he tells us, "authorize officers, or other persons, to bring vessels hovering within three marine miles from Canadian shores into port, search the cargo, examine the master on oath, and inflict heavy penalties if true answers are not given." Nay, more. There is one of these statutes, he says, the infraction of which is punishable by a forfeiture of the ship, although no condemnation, it is admitted, has been made under this law. Of course, we are not entitled to take General Grant's complaint against the authorities of the Dominion without hearing all that may be urged by them in their own support. Until they have been proved guilty of unfriendly practices towards their great and restless neighbour, with a view to political results, we take leave to hold them innocent. But we cannot forbear expressing a very decided opinion that our colonists are playing a very dangerous game for us, and one which will have a very disagreeable result for themselves, should the chronic irritation excited by stringent fishery regulations suddenly assume, one of these days, the more acute form of actual hostility. We can well believe that they are often put under strong temptation to stretch their rights to their utmost limits, and that many occasions may occur in which they think it imperative upon them to exact the

last penalties of violated law. Nevertheless, more or less encroachment on colonial fishing-grounds can never justify a war between two kindred and Christian peoples. We shall be glad to hear that Earl Granville is not unwilling to revise, in the most liberal sense, such treaties as relate to this subject. It cannot suit the policy either of England or of the Dominion that the international goodwill of the British people and the American should be ever and anon imperilled by arrangements which, at best, can produce nothing to either of them than a more or less lucrative trade in cod-fish. This is certainly one of those instances in which *le jeune vaut pas la chandelle*. Perhaps, moreover, while settling the fisheries question upon a broad, intelligible, and liberal basis, the opportunity may be seized of reopening negotiations respecting the Alabama grievance. It surely will be worth any temporary sacrifice to us to take from the wire-pullers of party in the United States the power of playing with British interests, as well as of irritating British feeling, for merely factious and electioneering purposes—and we do hope that all respectable citizens on both sides of the water will lend their countenance to such an attempt.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

A decree has been issued accepting the resignation of Senor Figuerola, and appointing Senor Moret to replace him as Minister of Finance. Senor Moret is also intrusted with the duties of Colonial Minister.

ITALY.

The Spanish deputation conveying the offer of the crown to the Duke of Aosta (which in all comprised 109 persons) arrived at Florence on Saturday last. They were received at the railway station by representatives of the Court, the civil and military authorities, and the Spanish Embassy. The deputation was officially received on Sunday, at the Pitti Palace, at eleven o'clock. President Zorilla asked permission of the King to tender the throne to Prince Amadeus. On his Majesty signifying his assent, the deed of acceptance was drawn up and signed. The Prince made an effective speech.

Victor Emmanuel opened the Parliament on Monday, and in his Speech from the Throne made special reference to the neutrality his Government had observed in the present war, and to its policy towards Rome.

The King has appointed the Marquis Torreaarsa President, and Signori Marzuchi, D'Affito, Vigliani, and Mamiani Vice-Presidents of the Senate.

Signor Brancheri has been elected President of the Lower Chamber by 189 votes; Signor Caisoli, the Opposition candidate, receiving 106 votes.

GERMANY.

The edifice of German unity is to be crowned with a title. The King of Bavaria and the other Sovereigns members of the new German Confederation have invited the King of Prussia to assume the name and style of Emperor of Germany.

At the sitting of the North German Parliament on Wednesday, the second reading of the Federal treaties was adopted, all the amendments being rejected on the statement of the Ministers that they were opposed by the Federal Governments. The treaties with Baden, Hesse, and Wurtemberg were adopted.

The Prussian Diet has been summoned to meet on the 14th.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The resignation of Baron Kuhn von Kahlenfeld, the Minister of War of the Empire, has been accepted, and he will be succeeded by Field Marshal Lieutenant d'Edelshelm Gyulai.

At a sitting, yesterday week, of the sub-committee of the Hungarian Delegation, Count Beust, Baron Kuhn, and Count Andrassy made statements to the effect that the military position of the Monarchy is satisfactory, and that the political state of affairs is serious, but does not cause great anxiety.

AMERICA.

The Congress of the United States assembled on the 5th inst. A summary of President Grant's Message has been sent by the Atlantic cable. He once more brings forward the Alabama question. As the British Government, he says, seemed unwilling to concede that her Majesty's Government was guilty of negligence, or had permitted any act during the rebellion of which the United States had just cause to complain, he therefore recommends Congress to appoint a commission to take proofs of the amount and ownership of the claims, and that authority be given for the settlement of such claims by the United States, so that the Government shall have the ownership of these private claims, as well as the responsible control of all demands against Great Britain. The President makes a charge against Canada relating to the fisheries. He declares that the course adopted by Canada was very unfriendly, and that if the Dominion authorities attempt to enforce the unwarrantable jurisdiction over the fisheries assumed by their statutes it would be his duty to take steps to protect the rights of American citizens. The Canadian construction of the Convention of 1811 could not be acquiesced in by the United States, and the President hoped that Great Britain would not insist upon such acquiescence.

The monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury announces that the public debt of the United States has been decreased by 7,500,000 dols. since Nov. 1. On the 1st inst. the coin in the Treasury amounted to 96,250,000 dols., and the currency to 28,500,000 dols.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has written a letter advising those who are seeking indemnity under the Alabama claims to withdraw their demands from the Government of the United States and appeal directly to the British Government.

CANADA.

The Ontario Legislature was opened on Wednesday. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulated the House on the increased prosperity of the provinces and the large accumulated surplus, and recommended that grants should be made in aid of railways and other enterprises. He also recommended educational improvement and liberal aid to emigration, and alluded, in conclusion, to the happiness of the connection between Canada and Great Britain.

A cable despatch reports a terrible collision between two trains, on Saturday morning, on the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway near Brighton. Three persons were killed, one was fatally injured, and eighteen cars and two engines were destroyed.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta of Saturday's date says that Yakoob Khan is reported to have been utterly beaten on the Seistan border, and to be anxious to make terms with his father. The Cotton Commissioner for the Bombay Presidency reports a decrease in the area under cotton cultivation this year.

CHINA.

A telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from our representative at Peking giving a satisfactory account of the state of affairs in Tien-Tsin.

AUSTRALIA.

There is news from Melbourne by telegraph to the 7th ult. The Parliament of Victoria was opened on Oct. 27. The opening speech expressed regret at the diminished revenue, caused by the droughts and flood. The finances are announced to be in a sound condition. There have been renewed floods, which have inflicted heavy losses.

From Sydney to Nov. 5 we are informed that the deficit in the Budget is £200,000. It is proposed to abolish ad valorem duties and to substitute measurement duties, and to impose a 6d. income tax. This financial scheme was opposed, and a defeat of the Ministry was thought probable.

Tasmania held, on Oct. 6, its annual assembly to witness the bestowal of academic distinctions under the Council of Education. Two students obtained exhibitions to superior schools, and the degree of Associate of Arts was gained by five students.

The picture-gallery of Prince Esterhazy has been bought by the Hungarian Government. The price is said to be £125,000.

The junction line between the Azoff and the Rostoff-Voronezh Railways has been opened. It establishes a direct connection between South-Eastern Russia and the Crimea.

Intelligence has been received in Liverpool of another storm which has swept over the American coast, causing great damage to shipping and serious loss of life.

Dr. Charles Gustavus Bischof, the well-known German chemist and geologist, died, at Bonn, on the 30th ult. He was born near Nuremberg, in Bavaria, on Jan. 18, 1792.

Queen Isabella, writing from Geneva, protests against the election of the Duke of Aosta to the Spanish throne. At the same time, her Majesty repudiates all idea of forcible resistance to the choice.

Counts H. Wilczek and G. Wurmbrand have been engaged, according to *Nature*, at the instance of the Viennese Anthropological Society, in an examination of the Austrian lakes, and have found remains of pile-dwellings in the Attersee. One of them belongs to the Stone period.

Madame Charles Reybaud, the authoress of many charming French romances, who was also known in the literary world by her maiden name of Henrietta Etienne Fanny Arnaud, died last week at Nice, in her sixty-seventh year, after a long and painful illness.

Count Sandor, son-in-law of the former and father-in-law of the present Prince Metternich, has, on account of mental affliction, been deprived of the right of administration of his large fortune, to which Princess Metternich is the sole heiress. Count Sandor was once known as the first sportsman of Austria and an excellent breeder of horses.

THE WAR.

The events of the eight days from the middle of last week to the middle of this week have been very disastrous for the French. Around Paris, it is true, on Wednesday week, the French, by the sally of General Ducrot, succeeded in gaining a large piece of ground, half inclosed by the river Marne, from the German investing forces, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, eastward of the city; and, on Friday week, in a battle of eight hours, the French were enabled to hold this ground, at Brie and Champigny, against a strong German attack; but they were compelled to abandon it on Monday last. Their attempt to break out of Paris has therefore failed. At the same time, on Friday week and Saturday, there was a series of very severe battles, all along the front of the French Army of the Loire, extended across the road between Paris and Orleans, from Orgères, through Artenay, to Chilleurs, a few miles northward of Orleans. The conflict was renewed on Sunday. The German right was commanded by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg; and, while the German centre and left, under Prince Frederick Charles, were storming the intrenched camp and driving the French army back on the Loire, the right wing moved in a westerly direction threatening to cut off General Pallières and Paladine d'Aureilles from Tours. The result was that the French were obliged to abandon Orleans, which the Germans re-entered on Monday morning. The Germans here captured altogether more than 10,000 prisoners, seventy-seven guns, most of them heavy ship-guns in the earthworks, and four gun-boats on the river Loire, besides a number of army waggons. The Bavarians, under General von der Tann, took an important part in the action; General von Treskow led the German attack on three villages north-east of Orleans, held by the French, and General Manstein afterwards stormed the suburbs of that city. The losses in killed and wounded must have been six or seven thousand at least, on the German side, in the three days' fighting towards Orleans; and the Saxons and Wurtemberg troops near Paris seem likewise to have greatly suffered. It is believed that the total of the German losses in killed and wounded, during the past week, has been much greater than that of the French, without reckoning the French prisoners. The Germans are now advancing upon Tours. The present condition of the French Army of the Loire seems to be unknown, even to the Provisional Government at Tours; its exact position we cannot guess. Together with these reports of its defeat, we have news of the capture of Rouen, after two small conflicts, on Sunday and Monday, near the junction of the Paris and Amiens lines of railway. The French resistance at this point was feeble; and no attempt was made to defend the city itself. The Prussians have ordered the city of Rouen to pay a contribution of 17,000,000f. They have since approached within fifty miles of Havre, which is prepared for defence, aided by a naval force. General von Gröben, with the cavalry force of Manteuffel's army, is the Prussian commander who has taken Rouen. There is no news of the siege of the remaining fortresses in the east of France. Garibaldi's volunteers, with some Gardes Mobiles, have encountered the German troops between Autun and Dijon, but without any important result; their discipline is very bad. Such, in brief, is the sum of the war news received since Thursday week.

The Marquis of Headfort, Knight of St. Patrick, died on Tuesday at Headfort, in his eighty-fourth year.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

During November twelve tons and a half of diseased fish were seized in the markets of the metropolis.

A meeting was held in Islington on Tuesday night—the Duke of Argyll in the chair—at which a number of prizes to humane drovers were presented by Miss Burdett Coutts.

A testimonial was given at a complimentary dinner, on Thursday week, to Mr. William Holyoake, by the students of the Royal Academy, on his resignation of the curatorship of the painting-school of that institution.

The Society of Painters in Water Colours gives notice that in future the elections of associates to the body will take place in March. The third Monday in March is the day appointed for receiving the drawings of candidates.

The eleventh annual presentation to the successful competitors of the London Rifle Brigade took place last Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The Lord Mayor presided, and the Lady Mayoress distributed the prizes.

The Crystal Palace Poultry and Pigeon Show opened, on Wednesday, with a strength of nearly 2000 pens. Prizes are offered to the amount of £700 in money, with thirty-seven silver cups as extra awards to the most meritorious of the specimens exhibited.

The work of the Society of Friends amongst the suffering French peasantry was, on Wednesday, explained by a deputation which attended at the Mansion House. A list of subscriptions, amounting to £16,636, was read, including £100 from Mr. W. E. Forster and £20 from Miss Nightingale.

M. W. D. Fonvielle, editor of *La Liberté*, lectured last Saturday night on the present condition of Paris. He escaped from the beleaguered city in a balloon, and proposes to risk a return journey by the same means. His descriptions of the condition of the inhabitants were assisted by a number of sketches. To accommodate the French and English elements of the meeting, the lecturer spoke in both languages.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Conservative Land Society was held, on Tuesday, at the Norfolk-street offices—Viscount Ranelagh in the chair. The annual report of the executive committee stated that the receipts for the year were £133,276. After leaving the reserve or surplus fund at £10,500, the report adds that every payment on the shares on the register will realise 5½ per cent for the present year.

Lord Vernon presided, on Wednesday evening, at the Society of Arts, over a lecture by Mr. Henry Jenkins on the American System of Associated Dairies, and its Bearing on Co-operative Agriculture. The chief object of the author was to contrast the English system of private dairies with the American system of dairy factories, and to point out the mechanical, financial, and other advantages of the latter.

The number of paupers in the metropolis in the fourth week of November was 138,470, of whom 35,462 were indoor and 103,008 outdoor paupers. This is 6318 less than in the corresponding week of last year, 2566 less than in 1868, but 2912 more than in 1867. The number of vagrants relieved in London last week was 1485, of whom 1040 were men, 335 women, and 110 children under sixteen.

The Marchioness of Donegall was to have presented the prizes to the London Irish Volunteers at Westminster Hall on Tuesday night, but, owing to severe colds, both the Marquis and the Marchioness were absent. From the statement of Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, it appears that the regiment is in a flourishing state, having 968 efficient out of an enrolled strength of 1017. The Dowager Lady Howard and Miss Irvine undertook the distribution, and during the ceremony sixty-six men who had been in the corps eight years received badges for "long service," and 225 men who had been members four years received a badge each to denote the fact.

That excellent society for the rescue from the streets of homeless and destitute children to which we owe the Chichester training-ship, the industrial homes at Great Queen-street and other places, and the industrial farm at Bisley, Surrey, adds to its other charities a weekly dinner during the winter to the most destitute children attending the St. Giles's and Bloomsbury Ragged Schools. The first of these dinners was given yesterday week, when about 450 boys and girls sat down to an excellent dinner provided for them at the refuge in Great Queen-street. The dinner consisted of roast and boiled beef, with potatoes, and a slice of bread to each.

Lord Lyttelton on Saturday distributed the certificates and prizes to the students successfully competing in the Oxford Local Examinations for the metropolis. The general results were spoken of as gratifying, and in the course of his address the noble Lord congratulated the friends of education that for the first time the lists included girls and young women. Amongst the candidates to whom prizes were awarded was Mr. E. J. Newell, St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, who in his own person constituted the first class, and to whom the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, Oxford, have awarded an exhibition of the annual value of £70, tenable during residence for four years.

The adjudication of the Blane medal has been made by the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy (in accordance with the bequest of the founder, the late Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., formerly Physician to the Fleet), to naval medical officers who have shown the most distinguished proof of zeal and ability in the professional returns rendered annually to the medical department of the Navy. The medals, which are awarded biennially, have been on this occasion conferred on David Lloyd Morgan, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and on Alexander Rattray, M.D., surgeon R.N.

At a meeting of the Chemical Society, on the 1st inst.—Professor Williamson, F.R.S., president, in the chair—the following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—H. E. Armstrong, R. Barklie, W. L. Carpenter; T. M. Crafts, Professor of Chemistry in Cornell University; G. Dewar, T. Farries; R. Mallett, F.R.S.; and Dr. Ogg. Mr. Perkin read a paper "On some Derivatives of Anthracene," in which he communicated the discovery of two new sulpho-acids, obtained by the action of strong sulphuric acid upon the chlorine and bromine substitution products of anthracene, and which in their turn give, on treatment with oxydising agents, rise to disulphoanthraquinonic acid. Anthracene and most of its derivatives exhibit fluorescence in a remarkable degree. Mr. Perkin illustrated this property by some interesting experiments.—On the 15th Mr. W. H. Perkin will read a paper "On some new Derivatives of Conmarin."

Six mail packages have been picked up at Cadgwith, near the Lizard, with the Paris postmark of Nov. 28, supposed to be from a balloon which passed the Channel on Tuesday week. Each parcel is marked balloon post. They were wet, and covered with sand.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ashwell, A. R., to be Residential Canon in Chichester Cathedral.
Balmain, William; Curate of Henbury.
Barton, Henry James; Curate of St. Dunstan's, Stepney.
Baynham A.; Rural Dean of the Second Portion of the Deanery of Potterne.
Birkett, John Parker; Honorary Canon in Ely Cathedral.
Brooke, J. M. S.; Curate of St. Matthew's, Oakley-square.
Brown, James Smith; Rector of Hardwick.
Carpenter, William Boyd; Vicar of St. James's, Holloway.
Coates, R. P.; Vicar of Darenth; Rural Dean of Gravesend.
Dir, Henry W.; Vicar of Shelton, Berks.
Dombrain, James; British Consular Chaplain at Smyrna.
Gray, Charles; Honorary Canon in Ely Cathedral.
Heathfield, John; Curate of St. John's, Paddington.
Heare, Ernest V.; Vicar of Telford, Gloucestershire.
Hurd, W. R.; Curate of Christ Chapel, Maidenhill.
Hutchinson, William; Rural Dean of Uttoxeter.

The Archbishop of York has appointed the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr-Glyn to be his private secretary and chaplain.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have for the present abandoned the contemplated restoration of the cathedral.

The parish church of Dymock, Gloucestershire, having been restored, was reopened on St. Andrew's Day.

On Monday the Bishop of Salisbury confirmed, at St. John's, Weymouth, 313 sailors, all but sixty belonging to the Boscawen training-ship.

The inscription-stone of a new church in the Eltham-road, to be called St. Peter's, was laid by Lady Louisa Mills on Saturday last.

The Bishop of Colombo, who is a younger brother of the Bishop of Rochester, has accepted the Archdeaconry of London, with a Canonry of St. Paul's attached. The new Archdeacon will assist the Bishop of London as his Suffragan.

During the past month the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association, Regent-street, have distributed £1480 amongst the clergy of seventy-one of the most needy districts of the metropolis, thus exhausting their funds.

The Bishop of Winchester (who was the guest of the Rev. A. Wodehouse and Lady Eleanor Wodehouse) opened the fine old Norman Church of St. Mary, at Easton, near Winchester, on the 26th ult., in the presence of a large number of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. The offertory amounted to more than £100.

On Monday an influential meeting was held, at Exeter, on behalf of the Curates' Augmentation Fund. The Bishop of the diocese presided, and strongly commended the society to the support of the laity in his diocese. Excellent speeches were also delivered by the Earl of Devon, the Ven. Archdeacon Freeman, and the Mayor of Exeter. The Rev. W. Barker attended as the deputation.

The Old Testament Company of the Revisers began their third session on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Bishop of St. David's. The Bishops of Llandaff, Ely, and Bath and Wells, with fourteen others, were also present. One member of the company, the Rev. Dr. Jebb, has withdrawn since the last meeting, on the ground that he objects to working with a body in which Nonconformist scholars are placed on the same footing as those of the Church of England. With this exception, harmony continues to prevail among the members.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Junior Proctor has issued the list of candidates for Responsions. The total number is 390. The examination commenced on Monday.

The Boat Club have determined upon sending a challenge to Cambridge.

Mr. Grose, Fellow of Queen's, has been elected President of the Union for next Term after a poll.

CAMBRIDGE.

The result of the special examination in Moral Science for the ordinary degree was published on Tuesday. The following is a list of those candidates who were approved:—*History*.—Class I. Butler, Trinity; Barker, Trinity. Class II. Beaumont, Clare; Buxton, Trinity; Howard, Clare; Martin, Christ's; Miller, Jesus; Morley, C., Trinity; Osborn, Trinity; Stancombe, Caius; Watson, Trinity. *Political Economy*.—Class I. Rivington, Trinity. Class II. Emerson, H., Trinity; Ricardo, Trinity.

The members of the Senate met in the Arts School last Saturday, to discuss the question of increasing the stipend of Sir Thomas Adams's Professorship of Arabic, which now amounts to about £70 a year. The Council of the Senate recommend that the stipend should be augmented from the University chest to £300 per annum.

The new regulations for the Mathematical Tripos, while introducing fresh subjects into the examination, also contemplate the higher branches being more thoroughly read. The scheme is to come into operation next term.

It is announced that Professor C. L. Bloxam has been appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in King's College, vacant by the death of Professor William Allen Miller, M.D., F.R.S.

Tuesday being the 429th anniversary of "The Founder's Day" at Eton College, the occasion was celebrated by a banquet, given in the ancient hall by the Provost (Dr. Goodford) and Fellows to a distinguished party of guests.

At the opening of the Free Church College, Glasgow, Principal Fairbairn announced the receipt of the £5000 required for the endowment.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

The seventy-second exhibition of the Smithfield Cattle Club was opened, on Monday, in the Agricultural Hall, Islington. The champion plate of £100 was carried off by Mr. Pulver's shorthorn, shown as extra stock, which had previously taken the principal prize at Birmingham. The silver cups for the best steer and best heifer, value £40 each, were awarded to Messrs. Taylor, of West Ham, and Senior, of Aylesbury, for their Devons. In Herefords the Queen took two second prizes and one first, and the Earl of Darnley a first. In shorthorns the honours went to the Marquis of Ailesbury, Colonel Lloyd-Lindsay, Mr. Searson, Mr. Stratton, and the Earl of Faversham. In sheep the cup for the best longwools was won by Lord Berners, and for the shortwools by Lord Walsingham, who also won the £50 plate for the best pen of sheep in the show. In other classes, Mr. Brown (of Yorkshire), Colonel Lowther, M.P., Mr. Hall (of Great Barford), Mr. Lister (of Lincoln), Mr. Foljambe, M.P., the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Morrison (of Tisbury), and Messrs. R. and J. Russell (of the Vale of Darenth, Kent), were the principal prizemen. The cup for the best pig in the show was awarded to Mr. Benjafield, of Stalbridge, Dorsetshire.

The annual meeting of the Smithfield Club Cattle Show was held on Tuesday—the Earl of Powis in the chair—when Lord Penrhyn was elected president for the year 1872, and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs hon. sec.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The smooth current of scientific research is ruffled by the breath of war, and one of the most important indications which science has now to fulfil is to make its discoveries available for augmenting and strengthening our military resources. The pretensions put forth by Russia render war with that Power almost inevitable, though, perhaps, not immediate; and we may any day be called upon to confront the formidable combination of the military power of Russia, aided, more or less actively, by that of Prussia and the naval force of the United States. For any such hostile conjunction we are certainly very imperfectly prepared. Our own past experience in the Crimea, and the example of France in the present war, warn us to distrust the capacity of our professional military advisers; and it is on the sterling courage of our soldiers and sailors, the spirit and persistency of our people, and the resource and inventive talent of our mechanicians that we must mainly rely for the maintenance of our security and power. In all countries the whole available strength of the people should be enlisted for military emergencies, under some similar arrangement to that in force in Prussia; and it is an obvious indication that soldiers should not be enlisted for a longer period than is sufficient to enable them thoroughly to learn their duties, as the number of trained men in the country will thus be increased. The military organisation in the way of transport, commissariat, drill, and a knowledge of military manoeuvres can easily be made as perfect with us as with any other nation, if only proper means to the end be adopted. But here we cannot hope to excel, though we may reasonably hope to equal. Where we are stronger than others is in our mechanical resources and proficiency; and it is to be hoped that in any new war public opinion will compel the Admiralty and War Office to make the largest possible use of these advantages. We have long been pressing upon the Admiralty the importance of having really efficient monitors constructed, each with a single turret 24 in. thick, with side-armour 18 in. thick, and armed with two 20-inch guns. They are slowly creeping up to this standard. But, meanwhile, they have produced numerous weak and inefficient vessels, and they seem to be incapable of discerning the importance of time in settling the question of naval efficiency and precedence. Years ago we ought to have had such vessels. We have not got them yet, and, even with our great constructive resources, they are not to be improvised in a moment when the emergency comes.

Constantinople is destined before long to be the high road to India. The route will be through Ismid, past the Sabanja Lake to Angora (celebrated for its goat-fleeces), to Sivas, Erzerum, and Bayazid, on to Tabreez, Tcheran, and Herat, whence the road to India may lie either through Ghuznee, Cabul, and the Khyber Pass to Peshawur; or through Candahar, Quetta, and the Bolan Pass, to Moulton. It appears probable that upon England the defence of Constantinople may finally devolve; and it is, therefore, proper to consider not merely in what way this problem may be best resolved, but in what way Russia may be driven from the Caucasus and the Crimea, and be shut out from the Black Sea altogether. To justify such an aspiration, however, it must be felt that Turkey is making the best use of her means and opportunities, and is not now what she has heretofore been—a mere cumber of the ground.

Professor De la Rive has communicated to the Society of Physics and Natural History of Geneva an interesting paper on the Magnetic Rotatory Polarisation of Liquids, from which he deduces some conclusions as to the ultimate constitution of matter. One of these conclusions is that the relations of ponderable particles to the ether in which they are immersed do not depend solely on the nature of the particles, but also on the mode of grouping in the combinations which they form. Simple mixture is not sufficient to modify these relations: combination must take place.

In a late number of *Poggendorff's Annalen* the results of an experiment are recounted on the boiling in conjunction of two liquids which do not mix. Magnus showed long ago that steam from fresh water would raise a saline solution to a higher temperature than the steam itself possessed. In the experiment in question water and bisulphide of carbon were heated together, but, instead of boiling them by direct heat, one was heated by the vapour of the other. The temperature obtained was 42 deg., and this was equally the temperature whether the heating was effected by the bisulphide vapour or the steam. The two liquids, when mixed, boil at a lower temperature than the most volatile—a result in accordance with Dalton's law that one vapour constitutes a vacuum for another.

Experiments made at Basle, in Switzerland, upon the effect of firing leaden rifle bullets against iron targets, show that the lead is melted and spattered upon the target in the form of a star. A computation of the mechanical energy resident in the shot shows that its transformation into heat is quite sufficient to melt the lead.

Further experiment with the bronze guns proposed for service in India show that they are not so reliable as wrought iron or steel guns, which is only what might have been expected. There may, however, be some alloy found which will be more suitable for guns than ordinary bronze. Guns formed with a central steel tube round which is cast a casing of Indian pig iron, cooled from the inside, will probably be found very serviceable. The Indian pig, produced from a pure magnetic oxide, smelted with charcoal, is very strong and tough, and it promises to be a valuable auxiliary in the fabrication of good artillery.

Our iron manufacturers are now looking out for supplies of primary ores in different countries, and contracts have been entered into for the supply of such ores from Spain and other countries. The mineral resources of Ireland are also being investigated. The Arigna mines, near Galway, at one time offered a good prospect of success, but they had to be abandoned, from the hostile attitude of the neighbouring population.

At a late meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, at Birmingham, a paper was read, by Mr. Eaton, on the Warsop aero-steam engine, the merits of which we discussed when the scheme was first propounded. The success of the contrivance in practice has probably fallen short of Mr. Eaton's anticipations; but it is quite as great as we expected. We do not find that it has yet obtained any wide introduction, and we have no expectation that it ever will.

A very ingenious pipe-wrench has been patented by Messrs. Ripley and Wormald. The pipe is caught in a notch resembling that of a common spanner, but conical, and with the interior armed with saw-teeth, which lay hold of the pipe and so turn it round as the spanner or wrench is moved.

It is stated that wood carbonised in the vapour of alcohol yields a fibrous coke as white as silk; also that if the vapour of bisulphide of carbon be passed over a wooden bell it will acquire a metallic sound as if made of silver, the oxygen and hydrogen of the cellular tissue being expelled by the carbon which is left behind.



THE OCTROI GATE, AVENUE DE PARIS, VERSAILLES.



BRITISH AMBULANCE STORES AT METZ.



DEFENCE OF PARIS: BATTERY AT MORTEMART (SKETCH BY BALLOON POST).

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at 2, Palace-gardens-terrace, Kensington, W., the wife of Hugh Ross, Esq., of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Langton Hall, Lincolnshire, Mrs. Langton, of a son and heir.

On the 3rd inst., at Harwich, Essex, the wife of Oliver John Williams, Esq., of a son.

On the 1st inst., at Crewkerne, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Nicolas Roundell Toke, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at 4, St. John's-terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of Frederick Morgan, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Hargrave House, West Dulwich, the wife of Edward de Ewer, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Castle-hill, Dungannon, Ireland, the wife of George A. King, Esq., Commander in the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th inst., at St. John's, Paddington, by the Rev. Canon Trevor, father of the bridegroom, George Herbert Trevor, Captain Madras Staff Corps, to Georgiana Gordon, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Edward King Elliot.

On the 10th ult., at the parish church of St. Paul's Capistrero, St. Christopher's, W.L., by the Rev. Walter Pemberton, Rector, Henry James Ruel Thomas, Esq., J.P., second son of the late Thomas Thomas, Esq., formerly of H.M. 64th Regiment, also a Stipendiary Magistrate of the Island of Jamaica, to Anne Linington Lloyd, third daughter of the late Rev. John Hutchinson Walwyn, formerly Rector of the parishes of St. Paul's and St. Ann's, in the said island.

DEATHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Jermyn-street, St. James's, Major John Deering Collum, late 37th Regiment, eldest son of John Collum, Esq., Bellevue, in the county of Fermanagh, aged 37 years.

On the 4th inst., at Brighton, Fanny Marian, the youngest child of Stephen William and Ellen Silver, aged 13 years.

On Sept. 24, at Aden, Henry Francis Emly, Paymaster 7th Royal Fusiliers, and late Lieutenant 57th Regiment, only son of the late Henry Emly, Esq., barrister-at-law, aged 33, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 17.

SUNDAY, Dec. 11.—Third Sunday in Advent. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. John E. Kempe, M.A., Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly; 8.15, the Rev. Canon Robert Gregory, M.A., Rector of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth;—Chapels Royal, St. James's, morning, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, M.A., Canon of Chester;—Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Edmund C. Brace, M.A.; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell.

MONDAY, 12.—John, King of Saxony, born, 1801. Commemoration Day at the Charterhouse, London. Meetings: Royal Asiatic Society, 8 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Odling on Chemical Action); National Association for Social Science, 8 p.m. (Dr. Stallard on Vagrants); Medical Society, 8 p.m.; Royal Academy Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Partridge on Anatomy); Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Barff on Artists' Colours).

TUESDAY, 13.—St. Lucy, virgin and martyr. The fatal Fenian explosion at Clerkenwell, 1867. Meetings: Medico-Chirurgical Society, 7.30 p.m.; Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.; Ethnological and Photographic Societies, 8 p.m.; Royal Geographical Society (at the Royal School of Mines), 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14.—Ember Week. Death of Albert, the Prince Consort, 1861. Meetings: Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.; Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.; Graphic Society, 8 p.m.; Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. James Collins on Economic Botany); British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.; Royal School of Mines Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Frankland on Chemistry).

THURSDAY, 15.—Isaac Walton, the "Compleat Angler," died, 1633. Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends. Moon's last quarter, 9.10 p.m. Meetings: Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.; Linnean and Chemical Societies, 8 p.m.; Society of Antiquaries and Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.; London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Matthew Williams on Count Rumford); Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.; first meeting of London Education Board.

FRIDAY, 16.—Oliver Cromwell declared Lord Protector, 1653. Meeting: Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, 17.—Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's and endower of St. Thomas's Hospitals, died, 1724. Oxford Michaelmas Term ends. Royal Horticultural Society promenade, 2 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 49	4 7	4 24	4 42	5 1	5 22	5 43
6 4	7 1	7 18	7 36	7 45	8 0	8 19
9 14	9 41	10 8	10 26	10 35	10 50	11 9

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.
Nov. 30	30.427	41.0	30.6	69	10	40.7	42.8	E.N.E. E.
1	30.564	36.4	29.4	78	10	30.0	39.4	N.N.E. E.N.E.
2	30.545	33.7	25.1	74	7	30.8	35.4	E.S.E. W.S.W. W.
3	30.274	37.6	27.1	69	9	27.9	42.8	N.W.W. N.
4	30.211	31.6	30.0	95	10	25.6	34.5	N.E. N.
5	29.802	35.6	35.4	99	10	30.0	38.7	S.W.W. S.W. S.
								S.W. W. N.W.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.409	30.566	30.624	30.288	30.207	30.224	29.840
Temperature of Air	42.3	36.5	33.5	35.5	34.5	37.0	37.0
Temperature of Evaporation	38.2	33.2	30.7	32.3	31.0	31.3	30.2
Direction of Wind	N.E.	N.N.E.	E.S.E.	N.W.W.	E.N.E.	W.S.W.	S.W.

NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can now be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 193, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the Publisher.

The Subscription for Copies which are to be sent Abroad varies according to the amount required for their transmission.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher, 193, Strand, W.C.

THE COAST OF NORWAY. An Exhibition of Drawings and Paintings, by ELIJAH WALTON, including "The Midnight Sun."—PAUL MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson's). Admission, with Catalogue, 1s. Ten till dusk.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The NINTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES by the MEMBERS is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission 1s. Gas on dark days. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c., at the New Gallery. Open Ten till dusk. Admission, 1s.

THE CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

FOR 1870,

TO BE ISSUED ON DECEMBER 21,

WILL CONSIST OF

A COLOURED ILLUSTRATION,

"Ladybird, Ladybird, Fly Away Home!"

FROM A PAINTING BY MRS. ANDERSON,

AND

FORTY PAGES OF ENGRAVINGS AND LITERATURE.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

A Vision of the Departing Year. By E. J. Poynter, A.R.A. (Two pages.)

Gathering for the Pantomime. By Alfred Crowquill.

"A Merry Christmas to You!" By A. Hunt.

Christmas Morning in the Olden Time. By G. H. Boughton.

The Family Pew. By E. Hughes.

Lowther Arcade at Christmas Time. By C. J. Staniland.

Christmas in Australia. Two Illustrations. By W. Ralston.

A Christmas Visitor. By H. Petherick.

The Half Hour before Dinner. By F. Barnard.

The British Navy—The Past. By S. P. Jackson.

The British Navy—The Present. By E. Weedon.

Carving Crosses for Pilgrims at Bethlehem. By W. J. Webb.

French Shepherds going to Christmas Midnight Mass. By J. C. Thom.

Two Illustrations of the Tale, "The Death-Ship of Trescat Cove." By F. Barnard.

PROSE, VERSE, AND MUSIC.

The Death-Ship of Trescat Cove. A Tale. By E. Lynn Linton.

Ladybird. By Shirley Brooks.

The Miller and His Man. A Drawing-room Extravaganza for Christmas Time. By F. C. Burnand. With Songs set to Music by Arthur S. Sullivan.

Christmas on the Australian Gold-Fields. Sailor Bob's Yarn. A Tale. By R. H. Horne.

A Dream of Chanciancia. By Roger Acton.

Past and Present of the British Navy. By W. S. L.

A Dozen Charades in Verse. By John Lathey.

Sketches and Essays.

Price of the Christmas Double Number—consisting of the Coloured Picture and Two Sheets and a Half of Illustrations, Literary Articles, and News—One Shilling. Free by post in the United Kingdom, 12d.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for the Christmas Number must be sent in before six o'clock on MONDAY Evening, Dec. 19. The lowest charge for an Advertisement—not exceeding four lines (about thirty words)—in the Christmas Number will be Twelve Shillings; and for every additional line (averaging ten words) the charge will be Three Shillings. Office—193, Strand, W.C.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, W.—Professor ODLING, F.R.S., will deliver a COURSE OF SIX LECTURES, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, on BURNING AND UNBURNING, commencing on TUESDAY, DEC. 27, at Three o'clock; to be continued on Dec. 29, 31, 1870; Jan. 3, 5, 7, 1871. Subscription to this Course, One Guinea; Children under sixteen, Half a Guinea; to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. December, 1870. H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.

LONDON INSTITUTION.—POSTPONEMENT OF FIRST CONVERSATION, to enable Professor Tyndall to join the Belopex Expedition to Crete.—The Conversation announced for Dec. 21 has been postponed until WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1871, when he will deliver his promised Lecture "On Dust and Disease." Finsbury-circus. By order, THOMAS PIPER, Hon. Sec.

BENEDICT'S ST. PETER at ST. JAMES'S HALL on TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, at Eight—Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Raynham, Herr Stockhausen, and Mr. Barnby's Choir. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. "It is long, very long, since such an oratorio has been written."—The Times. "Mr. Benedict has achieved a great thing; in other words, he has written the finest oratorio since 'Elijah.'"—Daily Telegraph. "St. Peter" will be acknowledged as Mr. Benedict's chef d'œuvre as a work which nobly crowns all his previous labours."—Standard. Sofa Stalls, 21s.; Area Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d., 7s., and 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 2s.; at Novello's, 1, Berners-street; and 35, Poitry; the principal Musicellers; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

EXETER HALL.—MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1870.—GRAND CONCERT OF WAR AND PATRIOTIC SONGS, by the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY. Band and Chorus, 800. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin; Organist, Mr. J. G. Boardman. Admission, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, 3s. 6d.; Reserved and Numbered, 5s. and 10s. 6d. Tickets at 14 and 15, Exeter Hall. Doors open at 7.15; to commence at Eight o'clock.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—On FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 16, to celebrate the Centenary of the Birth of the Composer, BEETHOVEN'S MASS in C and MOUNT OF OLIVES will be performed. Principal vocalists—Madame Sio, Mdlle. Drasill, Mr. Vernon Highby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., at 5, Exeter Hall. The Thirty-Ninth Annual Christmas performances of "Messiah," Dec. 23 and 30. Tickets now ready.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Every Night, Eight, Wednesday and Saturdays, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c., this Week. Fauteuil, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve Half Price to Stalls and Area only. Places may be secured and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Chancery; Hays, Royal Exchange. No fees of any description whatsoever. Doors open at 1.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening Performance. Sole Proprietors—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly. The greatest and most attractive Performance of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS' Season will take place, WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 14, on the occasion of Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS'S Sixth Annual BENEFIT. The Programme entirely new from beginning to end. Prominent amidst the many special features in this remarkable programme will be two new compositions by that eminent musician, Herr Meyer Lutz—one, a delightful Serenade, to be sung by Mr. Rawlinson, entitled "Wake, dearer, wake," the other a novel Laughing Chorus, with Silver Bell accompaniments, performed by the entire company. Mr. A. Nish, the Musical Director and Composer of the company, whose numerous charming and melodious works have so long graced the Christy's programme, has also composed Two Entirely New Ballads expressly for this occasion; the first entitled "Hark! the Drum," to be sung by Mr. Cyrus W. Nolle; the second, "The Moon on the Dancing Wave," to be sung by Mr. H. De Branner, both of which are destined to gain a world-wide popularity. The full programme will be issued on Monday, December 5. May be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Hopwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street; Leason and Oliver, 168, New Bond-street; Bubb, 155, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Chancery; Hays, Royal Exchange-buildings; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, where Tickets and places may be secured. Fauteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Area and Upper Gallery, 1s.

PRINCE JOSEPH PONIATOWSKI, Composer of "Don Desiderio Pierre de Medici," &c., has the honour to announce that he has arrived in London with the intention of giving LESSONS in SINGING. All Communications respecting Terms to be addressed to him at 19, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, W.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS, Finsbury-hill. FUNDS much needed. Affording HOME, CLOTHING, and EDUCATION to the CHILDREN of those who have once moved in a superior station of life (clergymen, officers in the Army or Navy, members of the legal and medical professions, merchants, &c.), orphans or not, of any country. 282 children are now under the care. Twenty will be elected in February next. The Institution is unendowed and dependent on voluntary subscriptions. Additional support is urgently needed. Forms of Nomination and Tickets to View the Schools can be obtained at the office. Donations and Subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, Philip Twells, Esq.; Messrs. Barclay and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.; or by the Office, 32, King William-street, E.C. H. H. EVANS, Secretary.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Gray's-inn-road and Mitre-street. Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 49, Dover-street, Piccadilly. Average number of patients under treatment, 1000 weekly. Free letters are available for necessitous applicants. T. ROBINSON, Hon. Sec.

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Persons of any age, however bad their writing, may in eight easy lessons acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional, mercantile, or private correspondence. Book-keeping by double entry, as practised in the Government, banking, and mercantile offices; arithmetic, shorthand, &c.—Apply to Mr. W. SMART, at his sole Institution, 97b, Quadrant, Regent-street. Agent to the West of England Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE RECENT FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Dock Hill Steam Brewery, Southsea, Portsmouth, Nov. 21, 1870. Gentlemen,—Your Safe, that we have had in use for some years, was put to a very severe test on the night of the 13th inst., when a fire broke out upon our premises, destroying nearly the whole of our brewery. The safe was in the hottest of the fire, and when removed on the following day gave evidence of having attained a white heat. It contained several Bank-notes, deeds, &c., which we found, on opening the safe, quite perfect, not even being discoloured. We shall thank you to send us a price-list, and oblige, Yours truly, RICE BROS. P.S.—We ought to mention that we could unlock it after the fire; but, in consequence of the handles being melted, we could not lift the bolts. Messrs. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY.—Elementary Collections, to facilitate the study of these interesting branches of Science, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 1000gs. each, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London, W.C. Mr. Tennant gives Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—Twice Daily—Mornings at Half-past Two, Evenings at Eight—POOLE and YOUNG'S PANORAMA depicting the GREAT BATTLES and MAGNIFICENT SCENERY on the RHINE, the SAARE, the MOSELLE, and the SEINE. The Colossal Dioramas of Paris, Berlin, Strasbourg, and Metz. Prices, 3s., 2s., and 1s.; Juveniles half price. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, Old Bond-street.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S New Season at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, will commence on MONDAY, DEC. 19. AGES AGO, a New Sketch for Mr. Corney Grain; and a new After-piece; when Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. A. Cecil, and Mr. Corney Grain will appear.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE WINTER GARDEN OF THE WORLD.

Next Tuesday and Thursday—Last Operas of the Series, under the direction of Mr. George Perren. "Fra Diavolo" and "Il Trovatore." Miss Blanche Cole, Miss A. Goddall, Messrs. Parkinson, Perren, Aynale Cooke, &c. Full orchestra and chorus. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Monday and Wednesday—Sonores Gonza and Romah, the Marvellous Mexican Athletes of the Golden Wing.

Admission, Monday to Friday, One Shilling. Saturday—(Last Saturday Concert till Jan. 21). Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Tickets. Present issue dating twelve months from Dec. 1. "The Best Christmas Gift." Children under twelve, 6d. NOTE.—The Grand Christmas Pantomime, GULLIVER, will be produced on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, thus affording opportunities for season-ticket holders and family parties to witness it without inconvenience from the crowds usually attracted on Boxing Day and following days.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Last Six Nights of "Amy Robson."—Morning Performances on Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1; Aid of the Sufferers through the Loss of H.M. Ship, THE CRISTAL. THIS EVENING, and During the Week, at Seven o'clock, the laudable Farce of PHOEBUS'S FIX, in which all the members of the celebrated Vokes Family will appear. After which, at a Quarter to Eight, the New Historical Romantic Drama entitled ANY ROBSON, written by Andrew Halliday. New and Characteristic Scenery by William Beverley. The characters represented by Mr. T. C. King, Messrs. Morton Tyrone, J. B. Howard, Britain Wright, F. Moreland, F. Charles, Clifford, J. Neville, F. St. Fort, H. Naylor, and F. Vokes; Miss Nelson, Misses Fanny Addison, J. Vokes, Kemp, J. Morton, and R. Vokes. To conclude with, at Eleven o'clock, the New and Original Farce, A DOMESTIC HERCULES. Miss NEILSON'S BENEFIT on MONDAY, DEC. 19, when will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. On MONDAY, DEC. 19 (Boxing Night), the Grand Christmas Comic Pantomime, entitled THE DRAGON OF WANTLEY; or, Harlequin Old Melior Shipton. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Doors open at Half-past Six; performances commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven o'clock.

UNDER the PATRONAGE of their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES.—Miss NEILSON has the honour to announce that her FIRST BENEFIT at this Theatre will take place on MONDAY, DEC. 19, on which occasion her Majesty's servants will perform, at a Quarter to Eight, Shakespeare's Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. J. B. Howard; Mercutio, Mr. T. C. King; Nurse, Miss Nelson. After the Tragedy Miss Neilson will recite Tennyson's Poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade." The performance will conclude with the Farce of PHOEBUS'S FIX; to conclude with the Farce of A DOMESTIC HERCULES. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven o'clock. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.—THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT and during the Week, at Seven, THE WOLF AND THE LAMB; at a Quarter to Eight, THE PALACE OF TRUTH.—Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Everill, Clark, Bird, and Rogers; Messrs. Robertson, Chippendale, C. Hill, F. Wright, and F. Gwynne; after which UNCLE'S WILL.—Mr. Kendal and Miss Robertson; and BLUE DEVILS. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Last Weeks of "Fernande." EVERY EVENING will be presented the great play FERNANDE, revised by Sutherland Edwards, Esq. Characters by Messrs. Farren, Leeson, Lynn Rayne, Gaston Murray, and Lionel Brough; Mrs. Hermann Vesin, Miss Larkins, Miss Annie Brough, Miss Sallie Turner, and Mrs. John Wood. To commence at Seven with TO OBLIGE HENSON, by Tom Taylor, Esq. FERNANDE at 7.45. To conclude with a New Farce, CHRISTMAS EVE, by C. S. Chittam, Esq. Box Office Eleven to Four. No fees.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn. Every Horse a picture, every Artist a star. All the great Acts, as given by command before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and Family. Last Week but One of the present splendid Company. Farewell Appearances of those immortal Gymnastic Violins, the Brothers Lavater Lee. Last Appearances of Mdlle. Charlin, the most brilliant and accomplished of the day. Last Appearances of the Wonderful Hicken Family. Last Appearances of Mr. Joe Chatterton, the largest and best-performing Elephant ever witnessed. Country visitors and town residents should not fail to visit the Royal Amphitheatre and Circus at once. The prettiest, most comfortable, and most commodious Theatre in the Metropolis. The entertainment unsurpassed and unsurpassable. Open at Seven. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—At Seven, THE WIFE'S TRAGEDY—Miss Heward and Company. At Nine, the Albanian Ballet, by the Imperial and Corps de Ballet. Mr. J. T. Douglas's Drama, THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. Mr. S. Emery and Company.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

Every effort which Paris, aided by the armies which were so strangely called into existence, has been able to make for her liberation has failed. Orleans is again in the hands of the Germans, Rouen is taken, Havre is menaced, and the Army of the Loire, though the French continue to assert its almost unimpaired efficiency, has apparently been driven where it can render no new assistance to the capital. Trochu's grand sortie, though it has illustrated French valour, has been without avail, and the Germans still ring Paris round. There has been a great addition to the carnage of the war, but it has otherwise altered none of its conditions. Only every week of the siege fearfully diminishes the resources of Paris; and, disguise the facts as statesmen may, there is no doubt that at this moment there is terrible suffering among those who are the least able to bear it. That the soldiers are well fed is nearly certain, and that those who have money obtain good food is quite certain; but what of the thousands who can neither fight nor pay? There are scenes going on in Paris now which we shall hear of by-and-by, and which will be among the most harrowing stories of the war.

The details of the various actions which have taken place will have been followed with interest, and by the military reader with instruction; but it is with results that Europe chiefly cares to deal, the rather that her attention has been over-wearied by the frequency and magnitude of the tragedies which she has had to witness. Hereafter we may have leisure to note where the dash and fire of the French soldiery were most brilliant, and where the calm and steady valour of the Germans best served them in the hour of need. In no part of the war, so far as we can see, have both nations distinguished themselves more, and it will probably be noted that we have lately seen something more resembling real strategy on both sides than could be observed during the earlier period, when the overwhelming force of the Germans was launched in masses against an enemy that had no leadership. Nor will the forts, of which M. Thiers may now be justly proud, be forgotten, nor what Dr. Russell has called the "hellish fire" which reminded him of the *feu d'enfer* at Sebastopol. There have been tremendous charges, fierce hand-to-hand encounters, and

Death's ghastly harvest reaped by grappling foes,

and the ordinary but frightful incidents of regular war have marked the history of these last days. Those who have not been sickened with the protracted tale of slaughter will derive excitement from the recent narratives. But the world is feverish with desire to see all brought to an end; and it is with no wish to give cowardly counsel that the calmest advisers of France urge her to see that her honour is completely saved—if it were ever in danger—that there can be no glory in endurance merely for its own sake, and no humiliation in submitting to circumstances of an unexampled force. We regret the petulance with which the so-called friends of France write upon this subject, and the feminine rancour which they display. It is all apart from the logic of war and of war-history. In a campaign, as in mechanics, when two forces meet the weaker must give way, conditions being otherwise equal, and this equality in the matter of the present war has been created by a succession of events which it is idle to ignore. There are times in most wars when weakness may be artificially aided,—sentiment, national pride, the opinion of other nations, all have their influence. But now all external forces are excluded, and late occurrences have shown that France is at present without the vital power which can make head against physical superiority. We have seen the problem reduced to its simplest form, the mechanical one, and the weaker power must give way.

Who will have a word of aught but admiration for a noble nation that in the last part of a fearful campaign has roused herself to such efforts as those we have lately seen? All has been against her from the beginning. Corruption and incapacity were her internal foes, and their unholy alliance worked her ill, even before the first gun was fired on Saarbrück. They have been her constant foes throughout the greater part of the war; but she has unmasked them, and has been struggling to get herself free from their deadening influences. In a great measure she has worked herself out of their hands. Her soldiers mean fighting, her arms are deadly, her leaders do all that is in them, and generals are not made in a month. The lesson which she has learned has come too late for her present need; but in these last days she has shown how well it has been conduced; and we may fear that, in some not distant day, she may prove that it has sunk deep into her heart. The advantage has come too tardily to turn the odds of the desperate game; but, when it shall be renewed, we shall see France with no ill-supplied armies of ill-drilled troops, half starved by a corrupt commissariat; and it may be that young officers who are now watching the strife will come to the front and renew the race of Marshals. There is no humiliation for France, but the fates are against her.

France knows but little of what is felt or what is written about her by friends or foes, but when the struggle is over, and she has opportunity to study its history through the eyes of those who watched it, France will have small cause to complain of the attitude of Englishmen. They looked at the opening of the war with abhorrence, nor did they regret that the invasion of Germany was repelled, and that chastisement fell upon the authors of the strife. But as soon as victory has fallen to those who deserved it, and chastigation assumed the form of retaliation, Englishmen, though they could not say that the Germans had no right to revenge, could feel nothing but sorrow at the prolongation of the war. Once—twice—three times, let it be remembered, England did her best to make terms between the parties, and in vain. Then all that was left to her was to do what she could towards assuaging the sufferings of the war-victims, and her treasure poured forth for their aid, and the "impartiality" with which it was administered obtained no very flattering recognition from the enemies of France. Now, it is with a sincere and respectful regret, the expression of which we shall not withdraw, though it be met with a disdain pardonable in the afflicted, that we see the beautiful capital in peril, and know that its children are enduring sufferings which they are too proud to own. It is in the kindest spirit—and we heed no taunts at home or abroad—that England desires to behold the end of the struggle, and frankly owns her conviction that its prolongation is a sin against humanity.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, came to London on Saturday last, and visited the Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences at South Kensington. Her Majesty afterwards paid a visit to the Duchess of Argyll, at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, returning to Windsor Castle at two o'clock. Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Elphinstone and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Rifle Brigade, arrived at the Castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury officiated.

On Monday the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial visited the Queen. The Duchess of Galisteo and the Duchess of Montero accompanied the Empress. Countess Clary, Baroness Breton-Bourbaki, Mdlle. Larminat, Count Clary, and Baron Duperre were in attendance upon her Imperial Majesty. Princess Christian went to the castle to meet the Empress. After a stay of an hour the Empress took leave of the Queen, and, accompanied by Prince Arthur to the railway station, left Windsor by special train for Bickley, whence her Majesty drove to Camden House, Chiselmhurst. Prince Arthur, with Prince Christian, went shooting. Prince Arthur afterwards returned to Greenwich Park.

On Tuesday the Queen held a private investiture of the Order of the Garter, at which her Majesty conferred the honour of the knighthood upon the Marquis of Westminster, delivering to him the garter and investing him with the ribbon and badge of the order. Subsequently the Hon. John L. Motley, the American Minister, presented to the Queen his letters of recall. Earl Granville had an audience of her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Duke de Nemours, Princess Marguerite and Princess Blanche of Orleans, and the Count and Countess d'Eu visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. Prince and Princess Christian came from Frogmore to meet the Royal and Imperial visitors.

The Queen, with Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, is expected to pass to-day (Saturday) and the two following days at Claremont.

Her Majesty has entertained at dinner during the week Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Sir T. Mand, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Lady Churchill, Colonel H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. Van de Weyer, and Colonel Elphinstone.

The Duke of Roxburghe, Lady Churchill, and the Hon. Mary Pitt have left the castle.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Duchess of Roxburghe as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

At the county ball given by the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday (Friday) week at Sandringham House, in celebration of the Princess's birthday, 320 guests were present. On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses attended the meet of the West Norfolk hounds, at Congham House, the seat of Mr. R. Elwes. A "field" of several hundred assembled. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow officiated. On Monday their Royal Highnesses left Sandringham for Stafford House. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with the Duke of Sutherland, went to the Opéra Comique. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses left town for Blenheim Palace, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. The Prince and Princess will return to Stafford House to-day (Saturday), and on Monday next their Royal Highnesses will go to Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen, until Wednesday, when they purpose returning to Sandringham.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Tuesday for Packington Hall, near Coventry, on a visit to the Earl of Aylesford.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Mdlle. K. Musurus have returned to the Turkish Embassy in Bryanston-square from a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace.

His Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi entertained Prince and Princess Teck and a distinguished company at dinner on Monday.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Motley have returned to Thomas's Hotel.

The Duke of Sutherland left Stafford House, St. James's, on Wednesday, for Trentham Hall, Staffordshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have been on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Frogmore House.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At the general monthly meeting, on Monday last—Wm. Spottiswoode, Esq., treasurer, V.P., in the chair—the following lecture arrangements for the ensuing season were announced: Prof. Odling, M.B., F.R.S., six lectures, adapted to a juvenile audience, "On Burning and Unburning;" Prof. Michael Foster, M.D., F.L.S., eleven lectures "On the Nutrition of Animals;" Prof. Odling, F.R.S., eleven lectures "On Davy's Discoveries in Chemistry;" the Rev. W. H. Channing, M.A., four lectures "On the Laws of Life as Revealed in History;" Prof. Jowett, M.A., Master of Balliol College, Oxford, three lectures "On Socrates;" "H. O'Neil, Esq., R.A., four lectures "On the Spirit of the Age;" Prof. J. J. Sylvester, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., three lectures "On Immanuel Kant;" Charles Brooke, Esq., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., two lectures "On Force and Energy;" the Rev. Prof. Houghton, M.D., F.R.S., three lectures "On the Principle of Least Action in Nature," illustrated by animals; Prof. Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., eight lectures "On Mechanics;" Joseph Norman Lockyer, Esq., F.R.S., eight lectures "On Astronomy."

The Friday evening discourses before Easter, 1871, will probably be given by Professors Tyndall and Odling, Messrs. Spottiswoode, E. J. Reed, and James N. Douglass, Dr. Carpenter, Captain Noble, Messrs. W. Mattieu Williams and Norman Lockyer, and Professors Clerk Maxwell and Max Müller.

On Monday the M'Neile statue was unveiled in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in the presence of the Mayor and a number of other gentlemen.

A conference of gentlemen interested in scientific education was held in the Royal Institution, Liverpool, on Tuesday night, and passed unanimously a resolution declaring the advisability of establishing a science college in that town, the cost of which was estimated at about £50,000.

Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, had the honour of attending at Windsor Castle on Saturday last, and taking several photographs of Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne having previously given sittings to him. Mr. Watkins is also engaged on portraits of the eight peers' daughters who have been distinguished by selection as the Royal bridesmaids. The portraits of the Princess and the Marquis were taken expressly for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, as will be those of the bridesmaids.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

With so little, save war news, to occupy us (and the war news, in spite of its new and fierce interest, is wearying us all out), there is the resource of looking backwards. In the opening days of December in last year, between which time and the present there seems a yawning gulf, journalists were calling on the Government to take prompt and stern measures with Irish Fenianism. The great Irish land question was before us, and the Fenians were preventing peaceably-disposed persons from meeting to consider that matter, and endeavouring to hinder all discussion of domestic questions until the convicts should be released. Paris had been holding her elections, and, in order to show her hatred for Imperialism, had chosen Rochefort, Crémieux, and Arago. The Emperor had delivered his speech, in which he said that he would answer for order, and that it was for the Chamber to save liberty. Our Queen had recently inaugurated the new Blackfriars Bridge and the Viaduct, and had returned warm thanks for her magnificent reception. The Crown Princess of Prussia had been visiting Cannes. Mr. Ayrton had just commenced his unpopular reign by refusing the title of *Edile*. The Conservatives had lost their gallant chief the Earl of Derby, and were casting about for his successor. The condition of the Archbishop of Canterbury was very unfavourable; the agitation against the appointment of Dr. Temple to Exeter was collapsing; and the Bishop of Winchester had taken affectionate leave of Oxford. Victor Emmanuel had been very ill, and Rome was in exceeding ill-odour by reason of a bargain which a priest sought to make with the supposed dying Sovereign, and which he indignantly refused. Prim was working for the young Duke of Genoa. Lastly, we were occupied with the details of the opening of the Suez Canal, when the Empress of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Viceroy of Egypt, and other notabilities performed the remarkable voyage from sea to sea. These were the leading topics early in last December, and they have scarcely the interest of an old list of memoranda. This time twelvemonth we shall not have to say this of the events of the closing month of 1870, unless one *Annus Mirabilis* is to be followed by one still more marvellous. The astrologers promise us this; but they were so unlucky with their predictions for this year that they have rather "sailed into the north of our regard." *Schedin's* staff of diamond may wave its sign, as Lord Lytton writes; but those who have to interpret the signals are as stupid as railway-signalmen, and without those poor fellows' excuse—the being abominably over-worked.

As the *post nati* are soon coming home for the Christmas holidays, it may be convenient to those who will be asked to defend the practice of insisting on English verse being committed to memory (a process which I hear is by no means in favour with the rising generation) if I extract a few lines from Hallam on the advantage of learning poetry. "Those who, though not enduring the calamity of Milton, have known what it is when afar from books, in solitude, or in travelling, or in the intervals of worldly care, to feed on poetic recollections, to murmur over the beautiful lines whose cadence has long delighted their ear, to recall the sentiments and images which retain by association the charm that early years once gave them—they will feel the inestimable value of committing to the memory, in the prime of its power, what it will easily receive and indelibly retain." That is rather a tough bit, admirable as are the sentiments, and one would respectfully suggest that when there is any very pertinacious objection offered to the practice which is recommended, an "invitation" be given to learn Mr. Hallam's sentence. Verse will seem easy enough after that. I do think that the young world should learn verses, if only to relieve the public speeches of the next generation from the hackneyed quotations with which members of Parliament, and the like, afflict the present race of listeners. In Scotland folk are consistent. They have one poet—Burns; and they will know and will quote nobody else.

Threatened buildings stand long. Temple Bar still interrupts traffic. The Colosseum in Regent's Park has been doomed a great many times, but its dome is yet a feature. I perceive new paragraphs announcing its speedy removal. I suppose it will go one of these days, for it is difficult to say what can be done with the curious edifice, except selling it as building materials. An opera-house and a theatre have been suggested, but very sound financial reasonings have shown that neither would succeed; and the neighbourhood is decent, and therefore would tolerate no music-hall. Some of us who are, unluckily, old enough to remember the place in its glory, and when constant additions were made to its extraordinary congeries of attractions, will, perhaps, perform whatever does duty in the bosoms of middle-aged gentlemen for a sigh when the sham marvels of the Colosseum shall be torn to pieces by the ruthless hodmen. Sham marvels! We did not think them sham in the reign of George III. or George IV., or whenever it was in the past ages that we were first introduced to the dirty cataract and the mangy eagle, the plaster stalactites, the peep-shows and the Swiss salon, the mock ruins and real owls, the gay aviary of coloured birds, and the grottoes with vistas looking on little pasteboard seas whereon toy ships rocked—dim solitudes where many a vow (very possibly kept, too)—was plighted by persons whose notions of housekeeping were then as unreal as the shows themselves. "You may break, you may ruin the place, if you will," but you will not obliterate its memories from the heart of a person who, when he visited it in all his best, wore a green cutaway coat with basket brass buttons, a great satin fail cravat with union pins, one large, the other small, and connected by a chain, onyx waistcoat buttons, white trousers, very full at the foot, and cloth boots with tiny pointed patent leather tips. I forget the hat, but think it was rather large and pronounced; gloves very bright, and an amber-headed cane, worthy of "Sir Plume," made up the adornment—was there not a dangling watch-chain with a pistol pencil-case? Patchouli had not, I think, come in, but I am uncertain; but there certainly was perfume, and it was loud. I am sorry that there were no photographers in those years that they might have given the young fellows of this time, with their affectation of simple carelessness, an idea of how a gentleman of past days looked when he took pains with himself and attended ladies to the Colosseum.

I am so sure that the Commissioner of Police means well that if I ask a question as to a notice he has lately been good enough to give me, I do so only for information. I am informed that he has appointed three places where a police-constable is to be permanently stationed from eight a.m. till twelve (midnight). I know them all well. Two are about three quarters of a mile from my door, and the third is just a mile and a half off. I am glad to know that policemen are at those points; but at this moment there is an atrocious organist grinding before my house, and I want him to go away. He grins, and remains. But I cannot well take either of the pleasant little walks suggested by the Chief Commissioner.



"FOR SALE," BY B. RIVIERE, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, DUDLEY GALLERY.



"HOME TREASURES," BY H. MERLE, FROM THE EXHIBITION AT MR. M'LEAN'S GALLERY, HAYMARKET.

"FOR SALE."

We have already noted the marked merit of the animal-pieces by Mr. Briton Rivière; and, as the productions of a young painter, they must be regarded as promising still better things. This picture, illustrating a humorous scene of a country horse-fair, will, we think, be found to fully bear out the commendation already given to it in our critical column. The incidents depicted are, as we have said, rather sparing and scattered, but in themselves they are highly characteristic and humorous, whilst the fidelity and shrewdness of observation and power of realisation evinced are admirable.

The fair is in full swing; the auctioneer perched on his improvised rostrum; and just such an indescribable motley crowd of bidders and idle spectators as can only be seen at a country fair are sketchily indicated over a wall that flanks one side of the foreground inclosure. In this inclosure, where purchasers and connoisseurs in horseflesh are admitted to inspect some of the animals before the auction, two "lots" remain "for sale"—two lots presenting a wide diversity of equine character. Without a command of stable technicalities or "horsey slang," which we do not pretend to possess, who could do justice to a description of the great Roman-nosed exceedingly ugly brute that—like an insensible to force and persuasion—will neither be led nor driven? His temper evidently matches his exterior: if he cannot boast of his breed, he has "mettle" with a vengeance. The old farmer doubtless reflects that this vicious beast would probably prove equally intractable in other hands, equally unmanageable for draught, the plough, or riding; and so, dubiously stuffing his hands in his pockets more safely to guard his purse, he resists the sharpers' attempt to cajole him into a bad bargain. The next lot is evidently a contrast as regards docility. How patiently this poor old creature stands! how meekly he eyes that old fellow, more drowsy than himself! But, perhaps, this very broken-down meekness may render him almost as useless as his mettlesome rival. He has not much spirit or strength for work, if he has, the will. Old, stiff, heavy, slow, and stupid, poor old Dobbin has probably seen his best day, and should have been put on half-time labour or allowed to retire on a modest competence, instead of being dragged to the saleyard. Yet he might possibly find a purchaser if his keeper were awake. What an amusing physiognomical study is that of the hook-nosed Jewish-looking face of the man who thus neglects his employer's interests! Some worn-out hanger-on of the horse-dealing, jockey, racing, and betting world, does he not seem, as he lies there with an expression of sinister recklessness even in sleep, to be the very impersonation of unscrupulous, besotted rascality?

"HOME TREASURES."

This picture was, we believe, one of a number belonging to a well-known Parisian dealer that were forwarded from the French capital immediately before the Prussian investment, and exhibited on their arrival here at Mr. McLean's gallery in the Haymarket. This particular work is now removed from the collection; but many of its companions remain, and among them are several which, as illustrating celebrated French painters but seldom represented in this country, are of especial interest. This last remark is not, however, intended to apply in the case of M. Merle. He is an exhibitor in London of some years' standing; his works are deservedly esteemed on this side the Channel; and many of his pictures are analogous in composition to the present.

That nearest, most beautiful, relationship on earth of mother and child is a theme on which, under various titles, M. Merle's pencil has been often exercised. This present version of the painter's favourite subject has a metaphorical designation, the purport of which will be obvious to all, yet of which only a mother's heart will realise the full meaning. "Home Treasures"—how teeming with varied significance is the phrase! A thousand associations cluster thick about it. Who is there that, having once left or lost a "home," does not religiously preserve some memorial of that sanctuary of childhood or riper years? A trifle it may be, as regards intrinsic value, that is preserved, but a sacred relic, perhaps, of dear departed ones; or, possibly, all that remains to cherish is a faint remembrance. Yet who would exchange that bare recollection for all the dross that men call riches? And if we so prize the shadow of home, how must the substance be treasured! Ask this happy mother—with her handsome infant-boy pressed more closely to her heart than a miser hugs his money-bags, and with her pretty daughter hanging round her bosom, far more fair to see, and infinitely more precious, than a necklace of rubies, pearls, or diamonds. Her answer, if words were adequate to express her joy, would furnish the best commentary on the text afforded by the title.

The expedition of scientific men appointed to make observations in the Mediterranean of the approaching total eclipse of the sun sailed last Tuesday, at daybreak, in H.M.S. *Urgent* (Captain Henderson), which was expressly commissioned by the Government for the purpose. It comprised three divisions—one to Cadiz, in charge of the Rev. J. Perry; one to Gibraltar, under Captain Parsons, F.R.S., Royal Engineers; and Mr. Huggins, B.A., takes charge of the Oran party. A fourth expedition, under Mr. Lockyer, secretary to the Royal Astronomical Society, left London for Sicily, on the 7th.

The statue of Shakspeare seated between the Dramatic Muse and the Genius of Painting, designed and executed by the eminent sculptor Thomas Banks, R.A., about eighty years ago, and then erected in front of the Shakspeare Gallery in Pall-mall, has been placed on a pedestal in Shakspeare's great garden, at New Place, Stratford. For the possession of this noble work of art the public is indebted to the liberality of Mr. Charles Holte Bracebridge, of Atherstone Hall, Warwickshire. Funds are, however, required for the erection of suitable accessories for the protection of the statue, as well as for the maintenance of New Place Gardens; and donations will be received at the Old Bank, Stratford-on-Avon.

On the subject of Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies a correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows:—"A few days ago an advertisement appeared in some of the daily newspapers informing the charitable public that 'funds were urgently required' to establish a charity in London for female discharged prisoners. Having an inclination to subscribe to so worthy an object, I mentioned the subject to a friend, believing he would add his subscription to mine. But, to my surprise, he informed me of the existence of six metropolitan charities, each working independently, and all professing to assist male and female discharged prisoners. My friend also furnished me with a copy of the last report issued by the society at 39, Charing-cross. It appears that the annual donations and subscriptions amount to £831 0s. 6d.; while the expenditure for salaries, office expenses, &c., amounts to £629 7s. 1d., being rather more than three fourths of the income. I also found that only 236 cases were dealt with, so that it cost about £2 13s. to assist each discharged prisoner and to pay the Government gratuity, which, I believe, is about £3 for each case."

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

In pursuance of the plan announced and commenced last week, for the more expeditious acknowledgment of the multitude of new publications, more or less worthy of acceptance, according to the taste, the skill, the genius, or scholarship employed in their production, we shall here notice a few more of them, with but a few lines of description bestowed upon each, regretting that we have not space for a thorough examination and critical appreciation of their respective merits.

Several beautifully illustrated books of foreign travel, the work of authors or artists who by these means allow the home-staying reader to share the pleasure of their picturesque and romantic tours, invite our first attention in the pile of seasonable gift-books; and with these may be associated two or three volumes more specially descriptive, or belonging to the class of geographical entertainments for the young. Mr. Elijah Walton, F.G.S., the well-known artist of mountain-landscape scenery and Alpine flowers, has produced, in *The Coast of Norway, from Christiania to Hammerfest*, twelve beautiful views, which are now chromolithographed and published by Mr. W. H. Thompson, of Pall-mall. The introduction is written by Mr. Walton's travelling comrade, the Rev. T. G. Bonney, Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, a geologist of some repute. Messrs. Bell and Daldy and Mr. Strahan are the publishers of a most attractive volume, *Riviera: Pen and Pencil Sketches from Cannes to Genoa*, in which the Dean of Canterbury, an accomplished master both of the English writer's and of the amateur draughtsman's art, sets before us the lovely scenes of that enchanting south coast. His drawings are reproduced in twelve fine chromolithographs, done by Mr. Vincent Brooks (late Day and Son), and about seventy woodcuts, drawn by Mr. Percival Skelton, engraved by Mr. H. N. Woods. They are delightful to look at, while Dr. Alford's genial narrative of his local observations is equally pleasant to read. To Messrs. Bell and Daldy we are also indebted for the *Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland and Italy*, a volume which we like quite as well as the other. It contains sixty-four exquisite little coloured prints, of very pure and refined tint, drawn from original landscape sketches by Mr. C. Pyne, which represent so many of the sublimest, the sweetest, or historically most interesting places on each side of the Alps, in that classic region of Nature and Europe. The descriptive notes, by the Rev. Jerome Mercier, seem to be accurately and judiciously compiled. We have to thank Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston for *Art in the Mountains: The Story of the Passion Play*, in which Mr. Henry Blackburn gives a very good account of the last decennial performance of the famous Divine Theatricals in the Bavarian village of Ober-Ammergau, noticed in our Journal, with some illustrations, a few months ago. Miss Anna Maria Howitt, we believe, after the performance of 1860, first related this curious affair to the English reader; but the present description, accompanied by portraits of the actors in the costumes of the sacred characters, and by other engravings, will not be lost on public attention. *Sinai and Jerusalem; or, Scenes from Bible Lands*, is a publication of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. It consists of twelve coloured engravings, from photographic views, of remarkable places in Egypt, the Desert of Sinai, and the Land of Judah, with a descriptive commentary by the Rev. H. W. Holland, honorary secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund. The Religious Tract Society publishes a volume of *Spanish Pictures, Drawn with Pen and Pencil*, the intention of which may be to remind its Evangelical supporters that Spain has recently been thrown open to missions of the Protestant faith. The number and variety of the wood engravings, which have mostly appeared before in other books, including some designed by Gustave Doré, makes this publication somewhat attractive. A second edition of *Te Ika a Maui; or, New Zealand and Its Inhabitants*, has been issued by Mr. W. Macintosh, of Paternoster-row. The author, the Rev. Richard Taylor, during thirty years a missionary in that country, has made some valuable additions to the contents of his book, which presents the most complete account we have of the Maori and other Polynesian races, their probable origin, their religion and mythology, their manners and customs, their language, songs, proverbs, and fables. "Te Ika a Maui" signifies "The Fish of Maui;" and it should be understood that this great fish is the island of Rangiwheua, the Northern Island of New Zealand, which was fished up out of the sea by the clever god Maui, as the legends of Maori tradition relate, and was set in the present place for the abode of his chosen people. The book is illustrated with numerous woodcuts.

In the department of descriptive popular science and natural history, which has a strong claim upon our esteem, a new edition of *The Universe; or, The Infinitely Great and Infinitely Little*, is produced by Messrs. Blackie and Son, of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London. We described, a twelve-month ago, this English version of Dr. Pouchet's very interesting and instructive book, handsomely printed and bound, and illustrated with nearly 350 wood engravings and four coloured plates, from designs by French naturalists and artists. Its arrangement presents a repeated series of striking contrasts between the hugest and the tiniest examples of the perfect wisdom, the infinite power, and the unfailing beneficence shown in the natural creation in the forms and functions of living organisms, animal or vegetable; in the vast revolutions of geological states and strata, and in the still more amazing motions of the sidereal bodies through inconceivable dimensions of space and time. This edition of *The Universe* has been carefully revised, amended, and enlarged by the author. *A New Star Atlas for the Library, the School, and the Observatory*, drawn by Mr. R. A. Proctor, the well-known author of several good astronomical treatises, and executed in photolithography by Mr. A. Brothers, is published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co. It represents, in twelve circular maps on the equidistant projection, all the stars visible to the naked eye, and 1500 objects of interest in the heavens, without appreciable distortion; and the relative positions of these regions of the northern and southern celestial hemispheres are shown by two index-maps, with coloured figures of the constellations in the zodiac. A cheaper and more elementary guide to some general acquaintance with the localities of astronomical history will be found in Mr. Proctor's *Half-hours with the Stars*, published by Mr. Hardwicke, which shows, in twelve blue maps, the positions of the principal star-groups night after night throughout the year. *What Are the Stars?* by Mrs. or Miss Storey Lyle (publishers, Sampson Low and Co.), is a little book of astronomy for the young. *The Sea and Its Wonders*, by Mary and Elizabeth Kirby (Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons), describes many curious incidents of marine zoology, in a simple style, in very short chapters, and paragraphs of two or three lines, and is adorned with a profusion of woodcuts. *The Circle of the Year* (Mr. W. Nimmo, Edinburgh) is a pleasant book of studies of natural history, chiefly of plants and flowers, birds and insects, at the different seasons of the annual period. It is edited by Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams. From the same

literary and scientific editor and the same enterprising Scottish publisher we receive a new volume called *Everyday Objects; or, Picturesque Aspects of Natural History*, which is founded, as was the other, upon a French work by M. Hôfe, but with considerable modifications and additions of original matter. The scope of this treatise is highly discursive; it literally "glances from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;" for it takes special notice, in winter, spring, summer, and autumn, alternately of the movements perceptible in the position of the sun and stars in the sky, and of the manifold changes of living creatures and vegetation on earth. Two or three valuable treatises of practical botany, or rather horticulture, by Mr. W. Robinson, author of "The Parks, Promenades, and Gardens of Paris," are published by Mr. Murray. *Alpine Flowers for English Gardens* is one, and *The Wild Garden* is another, of a series of scientific and operative handbooks, prefaced with very interesting discussions or essays, which aim at a most desirable reformation in the fashionable system of outdoor gardening; at the restoration of native British flowers, and hardy foreign species introduced here from temperate climates, to the place which they ought to hold in the public and private gardens of England, instead of letting them be rejected for the showy and short-lived beauties of exotics from sub-tropical regions, bedded-out for the summer, at a lavish expense, to gratify the too luxurious taste of this day. A little manual of *Window Gardening for Town and Country*, by Mr. Andrew Meikle, gardener at Read Hall, Whalley, in Lancashire, is published by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons. It deserves our recommendation, as it teaches even the London working-class lodger how to make a "pleasance" of the few inches of space upon his attic window-sill.

There is not much sign, as yet, for Christmas and the new year, of the production of many important new works of original literature by well-known authors; but we have some new editions, in which fine paper, typography, drawing, and engraving contribute to set off the poetry or prose that has already won its own reputation. One is Lord Lytton's very ingenious and graceful metrical romance of *King Arthur*, in which that noble old legend, or cycle of legends, treated with more epic unity of interest by Tennyson, is made the vehicle of a marvellous freight of sportive fancies and of wise and witty reflections. The new edition, published by Mr. Charlton Tucker, contains a new preface, in which Lord Lytton expounds his views of this poem. Messrs. E. Moxon, Son, and Co. have issued a handsome volume of *Hood's Poems*, with about twenty fine copper-plate engravings, from drawings by Mr. Birket Foster. *The Legend of the Knight of the Red Cross* is the first book of Spenser's "Faerie Queene," illustrated by a lady—Charlotte M. B. Morrell—with twelve nobly-conceived designs, reproduced from her pencil drawings by the Woodbury permanent photographic process; it is published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Co. *The Gentle Life*, being Mr. Hain Friswell's two series of thoughtful, tasteful, and right-minded moral essays, which appeared some time since, now constitutes one elegant volume, dedicated, by special permission, to the Queen. The excellent *terza rima* translation of Dante's whole *Divina Commedia*, by the Rev. Prebendary Ford, of Exeter, which seems to us a more perfect reproduction than any other of the sound of the Italian verse, and a faithful rendering of its sense and spirit, will gratify many students who are not satisfied with Longfellow or Cary. It is published by Messrs. Smith and Elder; who also bring out a sixth volume of the *Writings of Joseph Mazzini*, containing some of his critical and literary essays. The reprints of standard English classics, which have been noticed on former occasions, continue to appear in uniform rows of volumes. It is enough to mention the *Centenary Edition of the Waverley Novels*, issued by Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, coming on with Montrose and the Black Dwarf, Old Mortality, and the Abbot. The *Globe Editions* of Messrs. Macmillan, each compact in one stout small volume, now extend to the *Works of Oliver Goldsmith*, edited by Professor Masson, and the *Works of Cowper*, edited by the Rev. W. Benham, with good critical notices and biographical memoirs. Messrs. C. Griffin and Co., in republishing the late Robert Bell's *Edition of the English Poets*, in chocolate brown covers, have given us the minor pieces of *Ben Jonson*—epigrams, satires, and lyrics; while the *Aldine Edition*, in green covers, of the same pocket size, has reached the first volume of *Pope*, with his "Life," by the Rev. A. Dyce. Both these series are correctly edited, very pretty in outward aspect, and wonderfully cheap. Of the *Ancient Classics for English Readers*, edited by the Rev. W. Lucas Collins, the publishers of which are Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, we hail Mr. Theodore Martin's little book upon *Horace*, as one of the best that has yet appeared. Mr. Theodore Martin's versions of the poems of Horace, proving his congenial appreciation of the temper and manner of that charming Roman gentleman, may be good warrant for the worth of this short treatise. Some of the extract-translations are his own; some are those of the late Professor Conington. An Edinburgh medical practitioner, Dr. Andrew Wood, has spent his leisure hours in translating the *Satires of Horace*, mostly into eight-lined stanzas of a lightly jogging movement, which lack the polished terseness of the Latin and of Pope; but Dr. Wood has enough scholarship, humour, and knowledge of mankind to understand his author's meaning. The new editions of *Lockhart's Spanish Ballads*, put forth by Mr. Murray; and the *Poems of Campbell*, with a Memoir by the Rev. Dr. C. Rogers, published by Messrs. Griffin, will be acceptable to many persons who abide by the tastes of the last generation; both these authors are here illustrated with many fine little engravings. There are one or two of Messrs. Sampson Low's *Bayard Series*, since the little volume of extracts from *Lord Chesterfield*, which deserve to be commended; especially Mr. T. Ballantyne's collection of maxims and reflections, entitled *Essays in Mosaic*.

Historical works are not just now abundant; Europe is acting new history, not reading or writing the old. But the second volume of Sir Edward Creasy's *History of England*, just brought out by Mr. James Walton, publisher to University College, London, is a production worthy of remark. It comprises the period from the death of Edward I., in 1307, to the accession of the House of Tudor, in 1485, so that the author is but one king's reign behind the commencement of Mr. Froude's history. We should recommend the student to take Sir E. Creasy's two volumes, already in hand, along with Mr. Longman's accurate and judicious history of Edward III., for information concerning the Plantagenet reigns. This would be intermediate between the great and growing history, by Mr. E. A. Freeman, of that older England which the Normans conquered, with the effects of their conquest, and the more modern era of our national history treated by Mr. Froude. Sir Edward Creasy is well known as fully qualified to discharge the part he has undertaken; but what he proposes is a complete history of England, in five volumes, from the earliest times to the present; and we do not see how the teeming multitude of diverse events and agencies, from 1485 to 1870, which have determined the progress of this kingdom, are to be crowded

into three remaining volumes by the skill of a single author. *The United States of America; A History*, by Robert Mackenzie, published by Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons, is a concise and clear account of its subject, but rather too sententious in tone. Mrs. Howitt's *Vignettes of American History* (S.W. Partridge and Co.) are designed for the reading of children.

Among the new books of miscellaneous literature, we have to notice *The Iliad of the East*, a selection of legends from Valmiki's Sanscrit poem, the Ramayana, which is published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. It is the work of Miss Frederica Richardson. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are the two ancient epics of India; the former, generally supposed to be the older work, is placed by Fauche at 1800 B.C., and by Michelet at 2000 B.C. The title of the "Iliad of the East" is justified by a strong resemblance, which has before now been pointed out, between the story of the Ramayana and the tale of Troy. Sita, the wife of Ramn, is carried off by Ravana to Lanka, the ancient name of Ceylon; and she is ultimately rescued by her warlike husband, who is aided in his expedition by Hanuman and an army of monkeys. The work now published does not pretend to be a translation, but only a selection of some of the legends; yet enough is given to show the main features of the old Sanscrit poem; and it has found in Miss Richardson a manifest poetic power and a strong sympathy with the ideas she has to render, which give freshness and originality to her rendering of the tale. This small volume is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Brahminical lore. Several of that class of books for the young which are usually produced about this time of the year have been sent by their publishers, and shall receive early attention. We are unable, however, to enter into anything like a due examination of the heaps of three-volume, two-volume, and one-volume novels which continually pour in upon us. A few of the best of these tales have before appeared in the monthly magazines; such as Mr. Antony Trollope's *Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite*, and Mrs. Margaret Oliphant's admirable story *The Three Brothers*, which we have more than once noticed. The following list comprises some of the others:—"A Siren," by T. Adolphus Trollope, published by Smith, Elder, and Co.; "Gerald Hastings of Barton," by the author of "No Appeal" (Tinsley Brothers); "The Queen's Sailors," by Edward Grey (Tinsley); "The Florentines," by Countess Montemeri (Tinsley); "Ralf Skirraugh," by E. Peacock (Chapman and Hall); "Beyond These Voices," by Lord Desart (Tinsley); "A Private Enquiry," by C. H. Ross (Tinsley); "A Righted Wrong," by Edmund Yates (Tinsley). The above named are each in three volumes; the following are tales in one volume:—"Lorna Doone, A Story of Exmoor," by R. D. Blackmore (Sampson Low); "The Countess Gisella," translated from the German of E. Marlitt (Macmillan); "What She Did With Her Life," by Marion Frobroke Theod (Routledge); "Ashcliffe Hall, A Tale of the Last Century" (J. F. Shaw).

LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. William Thomas Greenhow, of the Northern Circuit, has (we learn from the *Solicitors' Journal*) been appointed Recorder of Berwick-on-Tweed, in place of Mr. Ingham, Q.C.

The Shrewsbury election petition inquiry opened, on Monday afternoon, at Shrewsbury. The Norwich election inquiry does not take place until Jan. 4. The hearing of the second petition against the return of Mr. Gwyn Holford for the borough of Brecon has been deferred for two months.

The record in the action for libel which Mr. Leonard Edmunds commenced against Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and others, Lords of the Treasury, has been withdrawn.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Monday, Mr. Harry Wall, a theatrical manager in the United States, recovered £40 as damages from Mrs. Swanborough, the lessee of the Strand Theatre, for a breach of a theatrical engagement.

It was stated at the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury had determined to reduce the allowances to barristers engaged in prosecutions from 2½s. to 12s. 6d. per brief.

Miss Eleanor Marsh, formerly a barmaid at the Thatched House Hotel, Manchester, brought an action for breach of promise against James Kenworthy, a cotton-spinner, of Ashton, for breach of promise. The defendant induced the plaintiff to leave her situation in 1866, under promise of marriage, and had held her under expectation of marriage ever since until August last, when he married a lady of fortune. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff, damages £1200.

Attention was called, on Tuesday, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, to the fact that there are in circulation a large number of counterfeit sovereigns and half-sovereigns, which are manufactured in America, and sent to this country.

At the Leeds Assizes eleven garotters have been sentenced to be flogged, in addition to being imprisoned for various periods.

Three men were tried on Monday at the Manchester Assizes for killing their wives, and one of them was sentenced to death. At the same assizes, on Tuesday, E. Grately was sentenced to death for the murder of his wife at Tatton-street, Salford.

From April 1 to Dec. 3 the national revenue amounted to £40,590,063, as against £45,127,058 in the same period last year. The expenditure has been £44,149,702. The balance in the Bank of England last Saturday was £2,484,281.

The Art-Treasures Exhibition at Great Horton, near Bradford, opened (as was reported at the time) by Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., on Aug. 17 last, was formally closed on Wednesday week. Mr. M. Dawson, the Mayor, and several local gentlemen took part in the proceedings. The sum realised, after paying all expenses, was £1888, which is to be applied in aid of the liquidation of a debt on a block of schools erected by the Congregational body at Great Horton.

A collision, resulting in loss of life, took place, on Tuesday morning, at Brockley Whins, a junction on the North-Eastern Railway, about four miles from South Shields. A passenger express ran into a coal-train with such violence that two carriages in the former were smashed, and the engines of both trains were wrecked. Five persons were taken out dead, and thirty others were more or less injured. The collision is attributed to a mistake of the pointsman.

On Sunday afternoon, the sky being almost cloudless and the amount of light still considerable, a bright meteor was observed at Cambridge to start from a point at a distance of two or three apparent diameters from the moon, above, and slightly to the east. It fell across the moon's disc, traversing a diameter, and disappeared at an equal distance below the moon, and slightly towards the west. The above was remarked by several spectators from points near the Observatory.

FINE ARTS.

The Society of British Artists has for the first time opened a winter exhibition, and, as might be expected, in so doing has risked the loss of the very small and waning reputation it has enjoyed of late years. There is some justification for the precedents set by the two water-colour societies, though many think that their position has been impaired by their winter gatherings of incomplete or inferior works; but constituted as this society is, it can ill afford the experiment. A display of the weaker productions of generally third or fourth rate painters, or of men who nowadays can scarcely claim to rank among artists at all, can scarcely reward critical examination. There are exceptions, of course: the works of some few members may always be welcomed with some pleasure; but naturally they do not now contribute works by which they are adequately represented, and therefore a better opportunity for commenting on their merits will probably be afforded by the spring exhibition. A few stray contributions by artists outside the society constitute almost the only element of novel interest. A few of these it may be worth while to particularise, and we accordingly instance the following:—"A Visit to the Wise Woman" (34), and other contributions by A. H. Tourrier, have much spirit and some originality, though sketchy and exaggerated. No. 45, by Mr. J. C. Adams, representing a rainbow effect at evening against a hillside, shows observation and courage; but the artist's clouds are apt to be hard. "Love's Song" (75), and another figure-subject with fifteenth-century costumes, by Mr. Valentine Bromley, are clever and facile in handling, but a little super-obvious. A small picture (108), by Mr. Calthrop, of a lover furtively meeting his mistress at the old-fashioned grille of some country mansion, is distinguished by good style. Another small picture of "Christabel" (120), by Mr. Veddar, does not realise moonlight nor the mystic sentiment of Coleridge's poem; but it is the production of a well-trained hand. "Happy Childhood" (131), a little girl with dolls, by Mr. Bauerle, has pleasant flesh-modelling. "A Backwater on the Thames" (155), a study of still water and water-plants, by W. L. Wyllie, is, as usual, very sketchy, but true in general effect. Mr. F. Barnard sends a humorously-characteristic sketch (184) of a sinister-looking "sergent-de-ville" under the late Imperial régime. A study by F. H. Potter of "A Woman's Head" (223), treated with a prevalence of black and grey tones, which recalls some of the old Florentine portraits, has dignity of aim and much truth to nature. "The Men that Man the Life-Boat" (265), by J. Morgan, is excellent as regards character, but "muzzy" and insubstantial in execution. There are also pictures of some mark by J. Danby, C. Lucy, E. S. Rowley, P. R. Morris, H. Garland, D. H. Hill, J. Clark, W. Luker, J. Peel, G. F. Teniswood, and C. W. Nicholls. Among the members most prominent in merit are H. Moore, H. King, T. Heaphy (with a series of interior studies), P. Levin, E. A. Pettitt, W. Bromley, G. S. Walters, E. M. Wimperis, and the late J. B. Pyne.

The annual exhibition of drawings by students of the Female School of Art, to which were awarded premiums in the national competition at the museum, South Kensington, took place on Friday and Saturday last, at the school, 43, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, and was attended by a larger number of visitors than on any previous occasion. The rapid progress this school has made, and the service it renders in qualifying females for employments suitable to their sex and beneficial to the community, are highly gratifying. Under the excellent management of Miss Gann the school has become one of the most important branches of the central institution at South Kensington. The lately-enlarged students' gallery is fully occupied, and the debt incurred by the extension is, we understand, in a fair way of being liquidated. The number of prizes carried off in the last national competition is a conclusive proof of the success of the female school. To the following ladies were awarded the principal prizes:—Miss Emily Selous, the Queen's gold medal, for a reduced model copy of the Discobolus of Myron; Miss Whiteman Webb, a national silver medal, for a painting in oil of still-life; Miss Edith Boyle, a national silver medal, for a Japanese design for a screen; Miss Julia Pocock, a national bronze medal, for a reduced model copy of the Fighting Gladiator; this promising young artist was, we believe, disqualified from winning a higher prize by having carried off the Queen's gold medal last year; Miss Alice Locke, a national bronze medal, for a drawing of lilies; Miss Alice Ellis, a national bronze medal, for botanical studies of a plant, and the same conventionalised for decorative application.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Dec. 3:—

In London the births of 2178 children (1122 boys and 1056 girls) were registered last week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1482. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1973, and the deaths 1519 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2170 births and 1671 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 8 above, and the deaths 189 below, the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 402 deaths, including 60 from smallpox, 33 from measles, 130 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 11 from croup, 25 from whooping-cough, 12 from typhus, 21 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 15 from simple continued fever, 26 from erysipelas, and 12 from diarrhoea. There were two fatal accidents caused by horses in the streets.

During the week ending the 3rd inst., 5169 births and 3562 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 26 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, stated in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 24 per 1000; Portsmouth, 13; Norwich, 28; Bristol, 28; Wolverhampton, 20; Birmingham, 18; Leicester, 35; Nottingham, 26; Liverpool, 41; Manchester, 22; Salford, 22; Bradford, 28; Leeds, 30; Sheffield, 25; Hull, 21; Sunderland, 20; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 19. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 29 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 31 per 1000; and in Dublin, 28.

In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending Nov. 26 was 25 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending Nov. 1 were 295 (exclusive of stillborn), and the mortality was at the annual rate of 19 per 1000.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., has accepted the position of president of the Newsreaders' Benevolent Institution.

We are requested to state that Sir Thomas Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart., died aged sixty-two—not at the age of seventy, as it was given in the abstract of his will inserted last week. The will was incorrectly stated to be in the deceased Baronet's handwriting.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Macnaghten Hogg, who was lately elected, for one year only, to the office of Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works upon the death of Sir John Thwaites, is the eldest son of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., sometime chairman of the East India Company, and a member of the Council of State for the Government of India. Colonel Hogg was born in 1823, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church College, Oxford. He entered the 1st Life Guards in 1843, and retired, in 1859, with the rank of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. He was M.P. for Bath from 1865 to 1868. The office of Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works is held by Colonel Hogg for a twelvemonth, at a salary of £1500, the Board having been advised by her Majesty's Ministers that it would be inexpedient to make the office a permanent situation, because it is intended to propose to Parliament a thorough change in the organisation of local government for London. The election took place on the 18th ult., when there were four candidates nominated—Colonel Hogg, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Le Breton, and Mr. Savage; but Colonel Hogg was preferred by a majority of votes. It had been previously determined that the Board would elect one of its own members to be the temporary chairman; upon which Sir William Fraser and Lord Robert Montagu, who had signified their readiness to take the office, withdrew from the competition.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The Stock Markets during the week have been characterised by an increased amount of firmness, owing to the continued defeats sustained by the French arms and to the belief that the war cannot be waged much longer. The absence of any further complications in the Eastern question has also assisted in strengthening values. Home Securities have been firm. Consols have been dealt in at 91½ to 92 ex d. for delivery, and 92 to 92½ ex d. for January; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91½ to 91½; Bank Stock, 230 to 232; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 10s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 110 to 110½ ex d.; and India Bonds, 22s. to 27s. prem. For Colonial Government Securities there has been a fair inquiry, and the quotations have been well supported.

The market for English Railway Stocks has been firm, owing to the favourable nature of the traffic receipts. The quotations have improved in many instances. Indian Stocks have been steady, but there has been but little inquiry for Canadian or Foreign Shares. Caledonian, 81 to 81½; Great Eastern, 79½ to 80½; Great Northern, 41 to 41½; London and North-Western, 128½ to 129½; Metropolitan, 64½ to 65; Midland, 129½ to 129; North-Eastern, 141½ to 142; Erie Shares, 20 to 20½; Illinois Central, 110 to 111; and Lombards, 14½ to 14½. The traffic receipts of the Midland show an increase of £9473, of the North-Eastern an increase of £7424, North-Western an increase of £9280, and Caledonian an increase of £4661.

The Foreign Bond Market has been generally steady; Spanish, however, have been unsettled in value, owing to the rumour of a taxation of the debt. Turkish, Egyptian, Italian, and Russian have been firm. French Scrip is quoted at 7½ to 8½ prem.; Egyptian, 1868, 77½ to 77½; Italian, 1861, 55½ to 55½; Mexican, 1877, 14½ to 14½; Persian, 1863, 91½ to 91½; Spanish, 1867, 31 to 31½; Ditto, 1869, 30½ to 31; Turkish Five per Cents, 44½ to 44½; Ditto 1869, 30½ to 31; United States 5-20, 1882, Bonds, 88½ to 88½; Ditto 1885, 87½ to 88½.

Bank Shares have been steady in value, but the demand for them has not been active. Telegraph Shares have been firm, and Anglo-American have recovered from the late depression, owing to the successful grappling of the 1863 cable. The shares of the Construction Companies also have been in request, at enhanced quotations. Miscellaneous Securities have been quiet, but firm.

The position of the Discount Market has been unchanged. Capital has continued abundant, and there has been only a moderate demand for accommodation. Three-months' paper has been taken at 2½ per cent. An increase in the inquiry may now be looked for, owing to the approach of the close of the year; but any advance in the rate is not at all probable, as large supplies of money will be thrown on the market at the commencement of the year.

Large supplies of bullion have come to hand, and some additions have been made to the stock in the Bank.

In the rates of foreign exchange there has been no material alteration. Biddings for £100,000 in bills on India have taken place at the Bank. The amounts allotted have been to Calcutta £297,800, to Bombay £100,000, and to Madras £2200. The minimum price was fixed at 1s. 10d. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. will receive 43 per cent, and on Bombay, 72 per cent.

The directors of the National Provincial Bank of England have declared the usual dividend of 8 per cent per annum, with a bonus of 6 per cent for the half year; making, with the previous payment in June, 21 per cent per annum.

The directors of the London and River Plate Bank (Limited) have resolved to declare a dividend of 5 per cent for the half year ended Sept. 30, which, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent paid in June, is equal to a distribution of 10 per cent for the year.

The report of the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited), to be presented on the 14th inst., shows a net profit of £15,496 for the three months and a half from the opening of the line on June 12 to Sept. 30 last, and recommends a dividend of 4s. per share of £10 each, which will absorb £13,200, and leave £2296 to be carried to reserve.

The report of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) shows that, during the six months ended Sept. 30, the gross receipts amounted to £50,158, and the expenses to £16,976, leaving a net profit of £33,182. A dividend of 5s. per £10 share is recommended, which will absorb £24,687, and leave £8495 to be carried forward.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Union Insurance Company, at Edinburgh, the new life policies for the year were stated to have been 650, for an aggregate of £470,775, and yielding in new premiums £13,367. A considerable surplus was derived from the fire department. The invested funds now amount to nearly £1,200,000.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—Owing to the prevalence of cold weather and to the continued shortness of supplies, the wheat trade has ruled more active, and very full prices have been paid for both English and foreign produce. Fine samples have commanded an advance of 1s. per quarter. Barley has ruled firm, though secondary parcels have been rather plentiful. Maize and oats show a rise of 1s. per quarter; while beans and peas have sold at extreme rates. The flour trade has been dull, but foreign and country marks have risen 1s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 110; barley, 610; malt, 200; peas, 40 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 3370; barley, 980; oats, 25,560; beans, 110 qrs.

English Currencies.—Red wheat, 45s. to 52s.; white ditto, 51s. to 56s.; barley, 28s. to 42s.; malt, 48s. to 66s.; oats, 21s. to 33s.; beans, 38s. to 50s.; peas, 36s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 32s. to 47s. per 280 lb.

Seeds.—There is no change of importance to notice in the market for English agricultural seeds, which have ruled inactive. Oil seeds have continued steady in value.

Colonial Produce.—Sugar has been in request, and the quotations have tended upwards for both raw and refined goods. Coffee has come to hand freely, and has been disposed of at fully late rates. The tea market has been without movement of importance. Cocoa is unaltered in value; while the demand for rice has been chiefly confined to soft grain.

Hay and Straw.—The market to-day was fairly supplied with hay and clover. The trade was steady, at about late rates:—Prime meadow hay, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime first-cut clover, 130s. to 140s.; inferior ditto, 115s. to 125s.; prime second-cut clover, 120s. to 135s.; inferior ditto, 105s. to 115s.; and straw, 32s. to 38s. per load.

Spirits.—Rum has been in fair request, on former terms. Grain spirits are unaltered in value.

Potatoes.—The markets have been fairly supplied with home-grown produce, and prices have been sustained.

Wool.—Since the close of the public sales, the colonial wool market has been fairly active. English wool has sold on former terms.

Oils.—Lined, 29s. 6d.; English brown rape, 46s.; refined, 45s.; foreign, 46s., all spot prices. Fish oils are unchanged.

Tallow.—The market has ruled steady, at 43s. 3d., spot; 43s. 3d. to 43s. 6d., December; 43s. 9d. to 44s., January to March.

Coals.—Holywell Main, 17s.; Wallsend 16s. 9d. to 18s. 9d.; Hartlepool, 17s. to 18s. 6d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The cattle trade to-day was characterised by an increased amount of steadiness, the continuance of the cold weather having had a favourable effect upon values. There was a moderate supply of beasts on sale, the condition of which was not so good as might have been expected. The demand for all qualities was moderately active, and prices were well maintained. With sheep the market was moderately supplied. Both inferior and prime animals, although the former were rather plentiful, were purchased steadily, at the extreme currencies of Monday. Calves were in fair request, and pigs were disposed of with a moderate amount of activity at improving quotations.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Scots, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woulded ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 10d.; large hogs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.; quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 710; sheep, 3300; calves, 53; pigs, 60. Foreign: Beasts, 550; sheep, 1080; calves, 230.



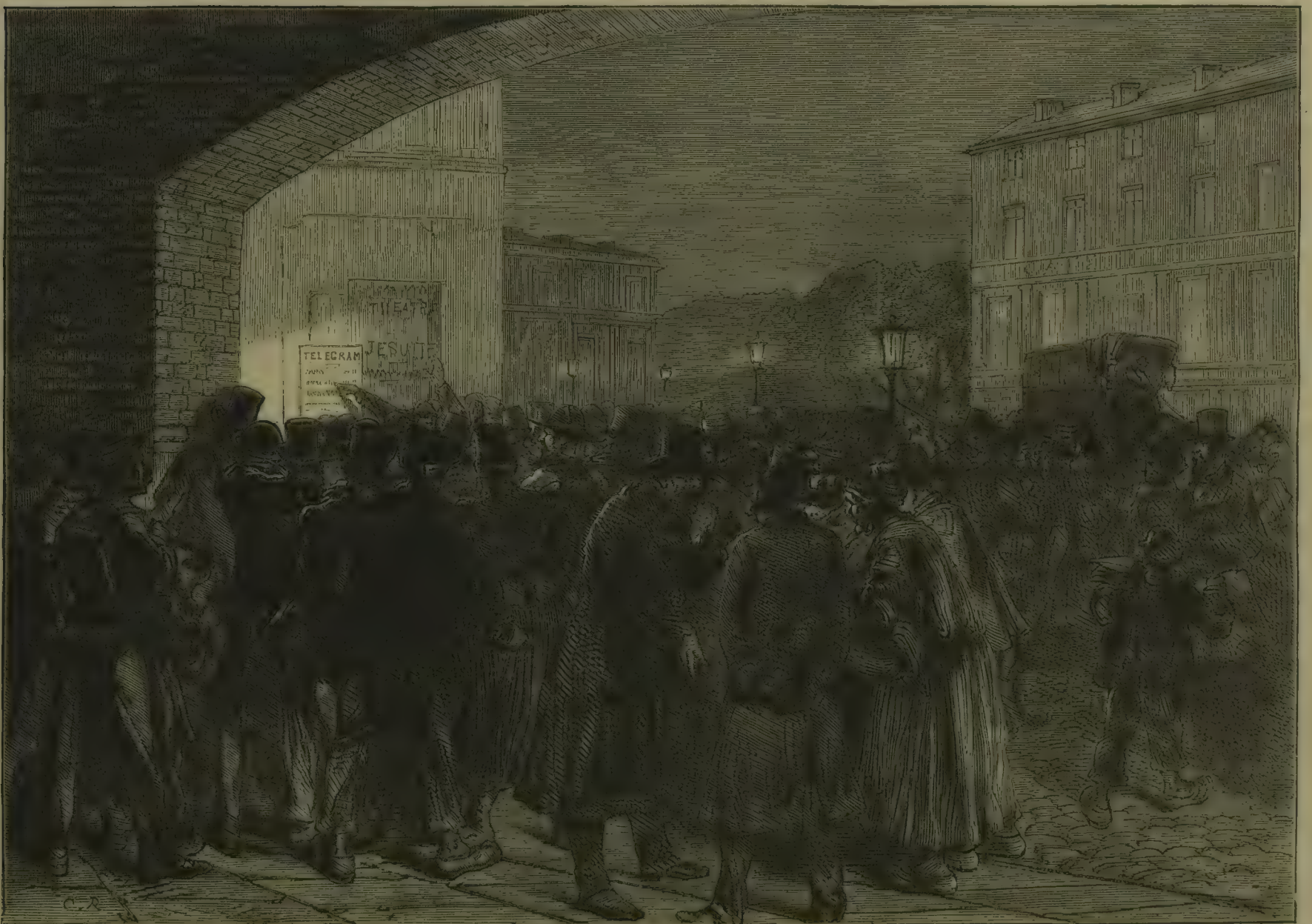
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Making Plain Dress, 9s. 6d.
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Winter Costumes in all the New Materials. Seal Jackets and Mantles in Velvet and all the New Cloths.—20, New Bond-street; and 55, Conduit-street, W. Five per cent discount for cash.

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PRIZE DOGS AT THE BIRMINGHAM SHOW.

PRIZE DOGS AT THE BIRMINGHAM SHOW.

Our Engraving represents fifteen of the dogs that were shown at Birmingham last week. The little pug in the extreme left of the upper tier was exhibited by Mr. F. T. Sparrow, and, although she only took the second prize, was, to our mind, the best in a moderate class. The probable objection to her was her dark colour, which is nevertheless correct; but the light buff with black nose are most in favour just at present. She is smaller and stands on shorter legs than the winner, and has a better head and ears. Immediately over her is the first-prize Blenheim, Lily, shown by Mr. Joseph Barnett. This breed has lately become nearly extinct, and we should be sorry to see our little favourite restored to us in this grotesque form, which has reached that culminating point of monstrosity when nature draws the line prohibiting farther increase. The next to her is Floss, the property of Mr. James Eaton, which, though not a prize winner, is much more like the beautiful little spaniel in Sir Edwin Landseer's charming picture, called "The Cavalier's Pets," now in the Vernon Gallery, where the perfection of beauty in a Blenheim's head may be seen. The black-and-tan King Charles in the centre is Young Jumbo, the first-prize winner, exhibited by Mr. R. J. Baldwin. Like the Blenheim, he has also that painfully short nose amounting to deformity, which, if necessary to correct the tendency in some of the breed to the reverse, surely cannot be considered perfection. Next to him in the Engraving is a pretty little rough-coated English terrier, with erect tulip ears, not uncommon or objectionable in terriers or Italian greyhounds, if, as in this case, they are fine and beautifully formed; but, as there was no class for her breed, and of course, therefore, no prize, her unappreciative master, the Rev. William Yates Foote, had reduced her price from £10 to £3. Gipsy, a smooth black-and-tan toy terrier, exhibited by Mr. J. J. Jenkins, comes next—a very pretty little thing, with good coat, deep rich tan, and tulip ears. The Italian greyhound on the right is Molly, the property of Mr. W. Macdonald: she won the first prize; and, in our opinion, is as nearly perfect as possible.

The black retriever on the right, in the second row, is Mr. J. Henshall's Sam, winner of the first prize and the silver cup given by Messrs. Elkington and Co. for the best retriever in all classes. Next to him, in the centre, is Mr. Guy's Bess, winner of the first prize for pointers of medium size; and sitting near her, with her head turned round, is Mr. Lang's first-prize setter, Duchess, the winner also of an extra silver-cup present by Mr. Whitehouse for the best English setter in all the classes. Her coat is as soft as satin, and she appears almost too delicate to represent the ideal English setter. Just in front of her is Bebb, a spaniel exhibited by Mr. Burgess, which carried off a first prize, and also a silver cup presented by Messrs. Elkington and Co. for the best spaniel in all the sporting classes, and these dogs were splendidly represented.

The big dog standing in the foreground is the Rev. J. Cumming Macdonald's Alp, winner of a prize in the champion class, and of the silver cup given by Mr. J. H. Davies for the best St. Bernard of all classes. Mr. Macdonald also took first prize in the smooth-coated St. Bernard champion class with Monaque, a great prize-winner, and, besides others, the first and second for Dandie Dinmonts and the first prize for Skyes. The first prize St. Bernard, belonging to Mr. White, and the second-prize dog, exhibited by Mr. Bradshaw, were both fine animals, but savage with strangers—an unpleasant trait not found in that benevolent breed. They appeared to have the wilder characteristics of the Pyrenean wolf-hound, which they very much resembled. A good specimen of this breed was exhibited by Mr. C. P. Part. They have the same full eye and meagre brow as the St. Bernard; but not the wide top to the head; deep, good-natured eyes; heavy, pensive brow, and extreme amiability, which are the great characteristics of Mr. Macdonald's champions, and especially of his well-known old dog Tell, who will never again adorn a show.

The large dog standing behind Alp is Mr. Boulton's Nero (he received a prize as a foreign dog), which is a grand animal; he looks something like a cross between a St. Bernard and an English mastiff. This is the dog that was stolen from Ashton-under-Lyne and forwarded to Birmingham, thence to London, and on to Bults, at Paris, where it was traced, and recovered by the exhibitor. Lying down in the right-hand corner is a splendid specimen of the Himalayan sheep-dog—kind, good-natured, and handsome; his name is Guddawar, and he is exhibited by Mr. M. T. Bass, M.P.

The black Newfoundland sitting back in the left-hand lower corner is the first prize-winner, belonging to Mr. Milvain; he is also a very handsome dog; but none of the Newfoundlands were quite up to the mark. We should like to see them divided into their two classes, the large black and white Newfoundland, so well known, and the coal-black Labrador, which is a separate breed; but here they were mixed up and confounded, neither pure; and we think that all our pure breeds should be encouraged and kept up as much as possible. For instance, we find, at Birmingham, that the existence of the true Scotch terrier, and rough, wire-coated English terrier, is quite ignored. The Dandie Dinmont is a Scotch but not the Scotch terrier; neither is the Skye. They are, we imagine, admitted under the name of broken-haired terriers; but the only dogs at Birmingham to which prizes have been awarded, under that heading, of late years, are anything but broken-haired; on the contrary, they have the perfection of long, glossy coats, with the soft quality of the Maltese, and the colour, bluish black and tan, of the Skyes engrafted on some tolerably good dogs, which might be claimed as Birmingham terriers, just as Bedlington claims the Bedlington terriers. They certainly cannot be said to represent the wiry Scotch terrier, or the jolly little black and tan rough English terrier, that we so often used to see in our stable-yards, a few years back, some very small ones being kept as pets or rough toy dogs. Another peculiarity in our dog shows is, that nearly all the prize pointers are yellow, or what is called cinnamon and white, which from a novelty has become a fashion, although they are acknowledged to be of tender constitutions, and the true, hardy, old liver and white colour is becoming quite a rarity. The pointer in our illustration is one of the few to which we remember a prize having been awarded; now, liver colour and white is only to be found in perfection in, and is peculiar to, two breeds of dogs—the pointer and the field-spaniel; whilst cinnamon or yellow and white is the true colour for a setter and a Clumber spaniel. Who would dream of the latter dog being any other colour? It is true that we have black pointers from the old Spanish breed, and black-and-tan setters, and cross-breeds, black and white, of course. We think that the first duty of our dog shows should be to preserve pure our English breeds for us, before they encourage varieties, from the obvious consequences above mentioned. At the same time we are glad to see so many prizes awarded this year to fine specimens of foreign breeds, which are both interesting and attractive.

We give also an illustration of the latest novelty in poultry, from this year's show at Bingley Hall, a crested American turkey, exhibited by Mr. W. Simson, jun., from a farm near New York.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The chancery of the North German Confederation, and Count Bismarck's residence, are at the house, No. 14, Rue de Provence, Versailles, represented in a sketch by our Special Artist at the Prussian head-quarters. This house is the property of Madame Jossot, who had little expected that it would become so famous among the historical landmarks of unfortunate France. The house is situate in a very quiet street at ordinary times; but the advent of Count Bismarck has changed its character to one of continual bustle: orderlies are for ever galloping to and fro with despatches; visitors of every grade are always coming and going. At all hours of the night a light is seen burning at one of the windows of a room which is reported to be the dormitory of the Great Minister, proving, as we have heard, that he is apt to turn "night into day." But he rises to work very early in the morning; about noon he issues from his house and goes to head-quarters, where he has a chat with the King's staff. It is noticeable about him that he shows, in moments of leisure, more of the bluff heartiness of the soldier than the quiet manner which we are apt to attribute to diplomatists. He returns punctually to dinner at seven (except when dining with his Majesty or the Crown Prince), after which the labours of his day are said to commence. The telegraphic wires are laid in his room, from which he can communicate with the outer world. Count Bismarck always appears in his cuirassier undress-uniform; and his white cap is often seen towering above the other Prussians, who are mostly big men. He goes about in a carriage without escort, or sometimes is seen mounted on his favourite bay charger. He is a constant object of curiosity to the French, who all want to have the great man pointed out to them in preference to any other celebrity.

Another sketch by the same Artist is that of the Prussian look-out station at the Marly aqueduct. This aqueduct is used as a Prussian look-out. The place commands a very fine view of great extent of country. The fort of Mont Valérien appears very near, and a view of Paris is obtained over the ridge of hills, the fort rising in front of the city like a huge sentinel to protect it. The village of Bougival lies below, on the banks of the Seine, which closes in the left wing of the outposts on that side. Bougival has been repeatedly struck by the long-range guns of Valérien. Directly to the east of this village, on the way to Rueil and on the road to Cherbouurg, is the château of Malmaison, which was inhabited for some years by Napoleon I., but is better known as long the residence of the Empress Josephine. The Seine below is seen winding in snakelike form for miles and miles away in the distance. A good view is also obtained of the town of Rueil, which lies directly under the fort, and of Argenteuil, and many little villages not necessary to name. The King saw the battle of Oct. 21 from the Marly Aqueduct. The French have shelled the place several times, but have not succeeded in damaging it.

The collection of the octroi, or town tolls, at the entrance to Versailles, in the Avenue de Paris, which goes on regularly, uninterrupted by the Prussian soldiers, is the subject of one of our illustrations. The one engraved for our front page shows a party of Prussian military visiting a village near Paris to levy requisitions of food and forage. The scene is in the courtyard of the Mairie, where the Mairie of the village and his adjoint, refusing to sign the requisition, are put under arrest. A sketch from the inside of Paris, sent to us by balloon post, represents one of the French batteries for the defence of the city. On an eminence at Mortemart, at the south-western extremity of the Bois de Boulogne, the French have established a battery, in which some formidable breech-loading cannon are mounted. These usually direct their fire against the Prussian positions at Garches, on the other side of Montretout. On a fine afternoon a crowd of privileged persons, among whom are often some ladies, will congregate at this spot to witness the artillery practice. Unfortunately, however, not so much as the object aimed at is visible to the spectators. Although all the trees which crossed the line of fire have been cut down, still others on the horizon obscure the view. The consequence is, that after the gun is loaded, the artilleryman has to await the signal from Mont Valérien before he fires.

Our Special Artist lately at Metz contributes the illustration of a scene he witnessed there, at a shop in the Rue Tête d'Or, where the English ambulance stores were placed for distribution, immediately after the opening of the town. The Berlin Hilfs-Verein was scarcely at all behind the English agents of charity upon this urgent occasion, when 45,000 sick and wounded human beings lay in want of the first necessities for their relief. English lady-nurses, French Sisters of Mercy, and Germans also, with surgeons and members of the hospital staff, thronged to obtain supplies from the store so promptly opened. Salt was one of the commodities most eagerly sought for those made ill by the want of a proper diet.

We have engraved, too, for this week's publication, three sketches by our Special Artist in the south of France. One of these shows the labourers at work in the extension of the lines of earthworks for the fortifications of Lyons; and another represents the scene of similar operations in the Alpine valley of the Isère, near Grenoble. The third is a street scene in the city of Marseilles, where the war-telegrams sent by the Government from Tours are posted up for the people to read, and crowds of eager news-hunters are quickly collected before them.

THE NEWMARKET CHAMPION COURSING MEETING.

This meeting was hardly as successful as usual. Hares were scarce, and the spectators, who were unusually numerous, did not behave at all well, the horsemen in particular being quite unmanageable, and interfering greatly with the sport by their reckless galloping. In the first round of the Puppy Stakes, Eclipse and Prioress, two very hot favourites, were drawn together, and the former, who came to Newmarket with a great reputation, was beaten almost pointless. His conqueror—a Boanerges—Bertha puppy, and therefore half-sister to Pauline, Premier, &c.—succumbed in the first ties to Bessie; so it is evident that a great mistake was made in his trial. Grimshaw was represented by Gamos, a very fast and handsome greyhound; but a severe course proves that she lacks staying power. The stake was eventually divided between Fancy, by Samuel—Cosmetique, and Pretender, by Ewesdale—Peeress. Mr. Clark sold Fancy and Club Tail, who won a couple of courses, to Mr. Looker for £100. Musical, by Banjo—Braxey, and Patentee, by Breadalbane—Yordas, divided the All-Aged Stakes. The former beat Pensive in the first round, and Pauline in the second ties of the stake; but on each occasion it was a very near thing, and Premier will shortly attempt to avenge the defeat of his sisters, as he has been matched with Musical to run the best of three courses for £100 aside. Sandridge, who was very unlucky in getting terrifically long courses, was one of the last four left in the stake. The winner, however, was a little too much for him, and he must have wonderful stoutness to run as well as he did under the circumstances. The minor events require no comment.

FROM INSIDE PARIS.

BY BALLOON POST.

NINTH AND TENTH WEEKS OF THE SIEGE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Sunday, Nov. 13.—This was a blank day, the only incident being the departure of the balloon Daguerre with thirty carrier-pigeons for the use of the Government delegates at Tours; but during the night we were disturbed by a heavy cannonade. It seems that the Prussians marched troops from Sèvres and Fleury with the evident intention of turning the Moulineaux redoubt, but, an alarm having been given, the forts opened fire and compelled the enemy to retreat. The Government has notified that from to-day it will purchase mules and asses for food for the inhabitants, and that the flesh of these animals will be rationed out at a fixed price, as butchers' meat and horseflesh now is, in the different arrondissements.

Monday, Nov. 14.—To-day was a complete jubilee in Paris, M. Gambetta's despatch to General Trochu announcing the recapture of Orleans by the Army of the Loire having been posted all over the city. This confirmation of the rumour of a few days since has put new life into every one, and the Army of the Loire is now recognised as something more than a myth, which the less sanguine among the Parisians had begun to believe it to be.

There has been heavy cannonading along our entire southern line throughout the day, and more particularly from the Monten-Saquet and Hautes-Bruyères redoubts, which were supported by the forts of Charenton, Ivry, and Montrouge. The fort of Vauves also fired incessantly on the enemy's works at Chatillon. In the course of a reconnaissance made by the 1st Regiment of skirmishers, under the orders of Colonel Peulizac, the Prussians were driven from their advanced posts near Drancy, and several prisoners were taken.

General Trochu issued a proclamation this morning in which, after referring to the rupture of negotiations for an armistice, he assures the army and the inhabitants of Paris that the military organisation will soon be efficient, and will enable those offensive operations to be commenced which had already been demanded when the new levies were undisciplined and the armaments incomplete. "We have," remarks the General, "imposed great sacrifices on ourselves; and it may be that we shall have to make still greater ones. Our duty is to meet danger without anxiety and without timidity. If we triumph, we shall have deserved well of France; if we fail, we shall transmit to Prussia a heritage of maledictions and hatred under which, in her turn, she will succumb."

Tuesday, Nov. 15.—A decree was published to-day, which, after reciting that so long as Paris continued in its present exceptional condition, stated that it was desirable for a member of the Government to fill the post of Mayor of Paris, and that M. Etienne Arago having tendered his resignation, it had been accepted, and M. Jules Ferry appointed to succeed him.

The newspapers which with bated breath were whispering peace a few days since enlarge now, in flowing terms, upon the victory gained by the Army of the Loire, and declare that all ideas of an armistice must be abandoned, in presence of this happy augury. Was it not at Orleans, say they, that, four centuries and a half ago, Jeanne d'Arc gained a victory which gave the first blow to the English dominion in France? and may there not to-day emanate from the same city the first movement which shall rid France of the hated presence of the Prussians?

Mont Valérien fired throughout the night on the Prussian positions at Rueil and Montretout.

Wednesday, Nov. 16.—According to the military bulletin, the enemy, having shown himself again in Champigny, eastward of Paris, had been driven out of this village by the fire of the French. General Trochu, it seems, passed the greater part of the day in the peninsula of Gennevilliers, inspecting the troops there encamped. During his visit, Mont Valérien and several of the southern forts are said to have kept up a continual fire.

Several of the newspapers published extracts from London journals which have found their way into Paris, and which throw a certain light upon the unfortunate surrender of Metz, although we are unable to gather from them how far the charge of treason made against Marshal Bazaine in M. Gambetta's proclamation is justifiable.

It is announced that we shall soon be placed on rations of salt meat; and gas is about to be interdicted in the cafés after nine o'clock. As if to add to our troubles at this particular moment, the state of the weather and the wind have latterly been such that balloons have been unable to leave Paris.

Thursday, Nov. 17.—There is absolutely nothing to note to-day beyond a trial of artillery at one of the new bastions near the Porte d'Auteuil, in presence of General Trochu and his staff, when some shells cased in lead were thrown a distance of five miles, it is said, from breech-loading howitzers which are to be used as field-guns in the approaching sortie.

Friday, Nov. 18.—Still no news to chronicle. The forts remain perfectly quiet, and there are no military operations of any kind going forward, even on the smallest scale. The marching companies of the National Guard are having their snider rifles served out to them, and will be completely equipped, it is said, in the course of a few days. The Boulevards of an evening, though dimly lighted, are full of life, the pavement being crowded with newsmen, hawkers of caricatures and photographs, dealers in cheap toilet requisites, purses, swordsticks, and the like, with companies of juvenile wandering minstrels, who post themselves in front of one or the other café which has more than its usual complement of guests, or else instal themselves in some dark and deserted spot where, with tallow candles guttering on the pavement to throw some little light around, they will chant one of the satirical songs to which the downfall of the Empire has given rise.

The General Uhrich balloon made an ascent from Paris shortly after dusk, with the view of eluding the vigilance of the Prussians, who are known to have lately captured several balloons dispatched from here. It took out in it, besides the aeronaut, a pigeon breeder and an agent of the Government.

Saturday, Nov. 19.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning published a despatch received from M. Gambetta, at Tours, which, after recapitulating the news of the re-taking of Orleans, announced that important engagements at Baccon and Coulmiers, at the latter of which 2500 prisoners were stated to have been taken. M. Gambetta informed the Paris Government that the internal state of the departments was highly satisfactory, perfect order reigning at Lyons, Marseilles, Perpignan, and St. Etienne, and that Dijon, moreover, had been evacuated by the enemy's forces.

Yesterday and to-day several companies of "chapeards"—people who occupy themselves in gathering in the abandoned crops of vegetables on the debatable ground between the French and Prussian advanced posts—were fired at, it seems, in the neighbourhood of Bondy by the sentinels of both armies, when several persons were killed and the large number of

between sixty and seventy, including men, women, and children, are reported to have been wounded. Considering that the Government originally invited these companies to rally forth and bring in vegetables, it seems a barbarous act on the part of the French military authorities now to order them to be shot down.

Sunday Nov. 20.—To-day an order of General Trochu's appeared, condemning the laxity of discipline prevalent among the mobiles of St. Denis, which is understood to have been called forth by the proceedings of four officers of the second company of the 10th battalion of mobiles in garrison at St. Denis on guard at the French outposts about a hundred yards in advance of Stains, and who a few days since accepted an invitation to breakfast which had been sent to them by some young Prussian officers. It appears that they went in full uniform to the chateau of Stains, where a sumptuous breakfast had been provided for them; and, before sitting down, required their hosts to pledge their words that no sort of surprise nor any movement of troops should be made while the entertainment lasted. In fact, a kind of armistice was entered into which the Prussians religiously respected; but the affair coming to the ears of the Governor of Paris, he visited the mobiles of Saint Denis with a general reprimand.

A report was generally current to-day that the 35th Regiment of the Line had taken Choisy-le-Roi from the Prussians; but, like most of our assumed successes, it proved to be simply rumour, and without the smallest foundation. According to the *Happel*, the spirit of the troops is excellent, and the men so backward in volunteering a few weeks since are said now to be impatient to be led to battle, so confident do they feel in achieving success. M. Rochefort seems to be smitten with the same martial enthusiasm, as he has engaged as a gunner in an artillery corps, although he is commonly understood to be shortsighted.

The *Constitutionnel* of this evening came out with a striking article upon the situation, suggesting that the hour had arrived when the fate of France was about to be decided by a crowning battle. "Is not the present war to have an end?" it asks. "Can we pass our lives in buying rifles, organising armies and free corps, and daily contemplating the appearance of some new uniform? A battle must be fought, and the affair concluded. The Government has organised upon the Loire an army which in a couple of months has attained imposing numerical strength both in men and guns. In the midst of general despondency and the disorder consequent upon a pressing danger, to furnish France with an army capable of securing victory, to give to it a commander, and to render it amenable to discipline, a powerful exercise of mind and will has been required. This army is called upon by a vigorous effort to break the investing lines, and, by holding out a hand to the defenders of Paris, to balk the enemy of the prey for which he has so long hungered. If this enterprise succeed, everything may be saved."

Wednesday, Nov. 23.—For three days past we have been without any event of importance. No military reports are issued; no offensive movements whatever are made. Some of the papers say that our present state is equivalent to an armistice; and that, during the past fortnight, a Constituent Assembly might very well have been elected to decide the question of peace or the prolongation of the war. Other journals maintain this not to have been practicable, and insist upon renewed resistance; moreover, the general temper of the Parisians since the recapture of Orleans is opposed to anything like peace negotiations being resumed at the present moment. Unquestionably, great enthusiasm prevails among the marching companies of the National Guard; and I believe that if the Government were to hint of again treating respecting an armistice, it would be instantly overthrown.

Notification has been given that after the end of the present month no more gas will be supplied to public or private establishments, or to private houses, and that in the course of a short time the limited number of public lamps which are now lighted will be illuminated with petroleum. Already some of the cafés have commenced to use candles; and the theatres, which have lately been giving musical and other matinées for patriotic purposes, will have to resort to the same mode of lighting, or abandon the idea of future performances.

Thursday, Nov. 24.—A decree has appeared notifying the intention of the Government to take possession of all stocks of potatoes, with a view, no doubt, to their being rationed out, or, if not, disposed of to the public at a reasonable rate, instead of at the exorbitant price which is now demanded for these vegetables. The secretary-general of the horse-flesh committee has issued a statement from which it would appear that something like 30,000 horses out of 100,000 have disappeared from Paris since the commencement of the siege, the majority, of course, having found their way to Parisian cuisines. Of the 70,000 horses remaining, 30,000, he says, will be sufficient for the army, which will leave 40,000 to be slaughtered for food, which, rationed out at fifty grammes (about 1½ oz.) per diem, would yield a supply of animal food sufficient for a hundred days from the time the last oxen and sheep and the stores of salt meat are consumed.

There was heavy firing to-day on the part of several of the forts against the enemy's posts in advance of Le Bourget and Bonneuil, and about two o'clock Fort Noisy commenced throwing shells against the Prussians concealed in the forest of Bondy, which were followed by the advance of six companies of mobiles, who, when within a few hundred yards distance, directed several volleys against the Prussian posts.

Friday, Nov. 25.—The food question is a naturally one that is constantly being revived. This week we have received three days' rations of salt meat and three days of fresh, and the intention is to alternate them thus for the short time longer that our fresh meat will last. The edible animals in the Jardin d'Acclimatation and the Jardin des Plantes are being slaughtered in batches and sold to the west-end butchers, who one day will expose joints of yak or bear and next day display ostrich or buffalo. Ordinary poultry has attained most exorbitant prices; and not only are dogs and cats publicly sold, but a regular rat market has been established in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, almost under the very nose of the Government of National Defence. Oil for culinary purposes is becoming scarce; but rice, sugar, coffee, and chocolate appear to be abundant; and these, with preserved fruits and vegetables, and an unlimited supply of bread and wine, will enable Paris to hold out for a considerable time, providing only the French armies of the departments repeat the successes achieved at Orleans, and prevent Paris losing heart.

Saturday, Nov. 26.—To-night the southern forts engaged in a brisk cannonade against the Prussian works, and some skirmishing took place near Choisy-le-Roi, where a reconnoitring party engaged in a sharp fusillade with the enemy.

Sunday, Nov. 27.—All egress outside the walls has been forbidden to-day, except to those provided with special passes, and since noon a thundering cannonade has been going on. Rumours are prevalent that the long-promised sortie is to be made to-morrow by General Ducrot at the head of 150,000 men.

MUSIC.

THE OPERA.

Mdlle. Sessi's third appearance this season was as the Queen of Night in "Il Flauto Magico," a part in which we had to notice her performance during the past regular season. Again, last week, the two difficult bravura songs, which Mozart wrote for the display of a singer with an exceptionally high soprano voice, were given with brilliant execution by Mdlle. Sessi, whose next appearance was announced for yesterday (Friday) as Maria, in "La Figlia del Reggimento," one of the best of her performances of the past season.

The event of last week, and one of the most interesting occasions of the present short winter series, was Saturday's performance of that grand masterpiece of stage music, Cherubini's "Medea." This great work was first produced in Italian at Her Majesty's Theatre in the season of 1865, when, as subsequently, the characters of Medea and Neris were represented, as on Saturday, by Mdlle. Titiens and Mdlle. Sinico, with the exception of the one or two occasions in April and May last when Mdlle. Scalchi appeared as Neris. Our notice of the opera then was sufficiently recent to render unnecessary a repetition of details. Again Mdlle. Titiens's exceptional vocal powers and fine tragic declamation realised the nobility of the music and the fearful interest of the subject to a degree that could scarcely be otherwise now attained. Of the many trying parts in heroic opera, that of Medea is perhaps the most so—its original representative, Madame Scio, having, it is said, lost her voice in consequence of the strain imposed by music in which dramatic force and grandeur of expression were studied, rather than the capacities of human throats and the physical powers of singers. The great scene with Jason in the first act, where Medea upbraids him with his perfidy; her share in the two fine duets with him; the deeply-pathetic air and the grand declamatory recitative in the scene before the temple, with the culminating climax of frenzy and revenge; were all given with an alternation of sentiment and passion that produced a powerful impression. Mdlle. Sinico was again efficient as Neris, as was Mdlle. Bauermeister as Dirce. Signor Pancelli, who undertook the part of Jason (Giason) for the first time, sang with much earnestness in his solo, "Or che sciolto," and in the duets with Medea, having gained considerable applause in the former. Signor Antonucci's resonant bass voice was impressive in the music of Creon (Creonte), and most so when avoiding the tremolo in which he sometimes indulges.

The performances of Monday and Tuesday have consisted of "Don Giovanni" and "Roberto il Diavolo," in the former of which Signor Vizzani replaced Signor Bettini as Don Ottavio. In the latter, Madame Corani made a very successful first appearance as Alice, the music of which part she sang with much feeling and considerable dramatic power, having produced a genuine impression in the romance "Vanne," the couplets "Nel lasciar," and especially in the scene with Bertram at the cross. Madame Sinico was the Princess, Signor Gardoni Roberto, and Signor Antonucci Bertram—all as on previous occasions.

The closing performances of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday must be referred to next week.

The Italian Opera Buffa Company (Limited) has issued its scheme for a series of performances at the Lyceum Theatre, commencing on Jan. 2. Mr. H. Weist Hill is to be the leader of the orchestra, and Signor Tito Mattei the conductor. Several new works are promised, including an opera—"Ali Baba"—composed by Signor Bottesini expressly for the company.

But one more of Beethoven's symphonies remains to be given at the Saturday afternoon concerts of the Crystal Palace, in conclusion of the scheme of their successive performance as the chief feature in the tribute there rendered to the memory of the great composer, whose birth occurred one hundred years since. The closing number of the series referred to (the colossal choral symphony) is appropriately reserved for the date of the anniversary, the 17th inst. At last week's concert—the tenth of the season—the eighth symphony (in F) was given—that fine work which the composer himself has, most unaccountably, described as a "little symphony" (*kleine symphonie*). It is certainly not so uniformly grandiose, nor so elaborately developed, as that which immediately preceded, still less so than that which followed it; but it is full of power and elevated sentiment in association with its pervading flow of exquisite melodiousness. The charming allegretto scherzando had, as usual, to be repeated. The other selections from Beethoven's instrumental music were his noble overture to "Egmont" and his first pianoforte concerto (in C major), finely played by Herr Pauer, who availed himself of the composer's own cadenza (No. 3 of the set published by Breitkopf and Härtel). The only fault to be found with Herr Pauer's performance was the extreme speed at which he took the last movement, in which his rapidity of execution was made more evident than the composer's intention. The remaining selection from Beethoven was the exquisite cyclo of six songs, entitled "Liederkreis," sung to perfection by Mr. Sims Reeves, whose appearance and performance should have served as a rebuke to those of the audience (if present) who expressed such demonstrative dissatisfaction at his absence, from illness, a few weeks since. Mr. Reeves also sang the tenor scena from "The Prodigal Son" of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, whose judgment and skill as an accompanist were valuably evidenced in the important pianoforte part of the "Liederkreis." Other vocal pieces were contributed by Mdlle. Scalchi. Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's new overture to Schiller's "Demetrius" (which closed Saturday's concert), is instrumental with that mastery over orchestral contrasts and effects which he has so often displayed—far too frequently indeed, since his technical acquirements and facility of production surpass his powers of invention and fancy. With the exception of a few transient phrases in imitation of Polish and Russian national music, the overture is a dry, heavy, and laboured production. In the course of the concert a second solo was performed by Herr Pauer—Weber's unaccompanied Rondo in E flat.

An anticipatory Christmas performance of "The Messiah" took place at St. James's Hall last week, conducted by Mr. Henry Leslie, whose excellent choir gave the choruses with much effect. The solo singers were Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Nordblom (in sudden replacement of Mr. Sims Reeves), and Signor Poli.

The Beethoven selection at this week's Monday Popular Concert included but one work for stringed instruments—the quintet in C, in which, as in many others of his earlier works, the individuality of the master is strongly indicated amid the surrounding influence of Mozart's style. Herr Straus has now taken the leading violin, which position he will again hold next Monday. His leading of the quintet was distinguished by all those high qualities of tone, style, and mechanism which have earned for him so high a position among the chief

violinists of the day. His conjutors were Messrs. L. Ries, Zerbini, and Hann, and Signor Piatti; and the quintet was performed throughout to admiration. Madame Goddard played very finely the solo "Pastoral" sonata; the second sonata for piano and violoncello, with Signor Piatti; and the second pianoforte trio, with him and Herr Straus; and Herr Stockhausen sang several of the composer's lieder. Mr. Zerbini conducted.

THE THEATRES.

HOLBORN.

Mr. Boucicault has won a reputation by means of many successful experiments for so manipulating and combining the pieces of other playwrights as to produce a new drama with a complicated plot. In that produced on Monday at the Holborn, under the title of "Jezebel; or, the Dead Reckoning," Mr. Boucicault owns his indebtedness to a work of M. Masson; and we are compelled to testify that nearly all the incidents are familiar to our experience. But we believe they are new to the West-End, and are certainly ingenious and effective. Mr. Boucicault's dialogue is neat, and in no respect superfluous, having been, in fact, reduced to a brevity which leaves abundant room for melodramatic action. The title indicates the character, not the name, of the heroine. She is called in the play Madame d'Artigues. The part is skillfully sustained by Miss E. Rodgers, who appears to have been specially engaged for it. The scene opens in Bordeaux, where we find this lady about to elope from her husband, having disposed of her jewels, of which she pretends to have been robbed, in order to disburse the expenses of her flight. The husband, George d'Artigues (Mr. G. Neville), slays her seducer in a duel, and she endeavours to poison him. Detected in her guilt, she is commanded to leave the country, and departs with her wild brother, Palma, a Mexican vagrant (Mr. Danvers); and we next meet with both again in South America. We now find that the vixen has been previously married to one Cristal (Mr. Holston), a bigamist, who, according to the laws of Mexico, had been condemned to death, and had managed to survive hanging. He recognises his second wife in Madame d'Artigues, whom he avoids. Afterwards he discovers at the village church a certificate of his first wife's death, which he finds to have occurred some time prior to his second marriage. He has therefore been unjustly executed, and is in no fear of confronting the vindictive "Jezebel." Meanwhile, Madame d'Artigues, having learned that George d'Artigues is alive and married to Gretchen (Miss Lydia Poote), a niece to Captain Breitmann (Mr. Parselle), seeks their retreat at Rosenfels, on the Rhine, and plans their separation. But, just in the moment of her triumph, Cristal confronts her, and she sinks utterly confounded. The audience is left to guess the rest; for at this point the drop descends. The drama was thoroughly successful, and the performers were summoned before the curtain. Mr. Parselle read a letter from the author declining to appear, on the grounds stated at the commencement of our remarks, but expressing his satisfaction at the rehearsals, which had proceeded under his direction.

THE GLOBE.

The new theatre under the conduct of Miss Alleyne has not been so fortunate as might have been expected. In the production of the legitimate drama, the grounds on which it was produced were not entirely satisfactory. Shakspeare has now yielded to Lord Newry, whose new drama was brought out on Saturday. It is called "Ecarté." As the piece was received with disapprobation—or, worse, derisive applause—we scarcely think that it is worth while to detail the incidents of the plot; and, indeed, trust that the drama, notwithstanding its magnificent getting-up, will be withdrawn. The general story may be sketched in a few words. Two lovers have been separated for ten years; the gentleman, on account of a false charge of forgery, having been compelled to a prudent absence. They meet again, but are mutually unknown, time having made strange alterations in both; after a time they recognise each other and renew their pledges. Of a piece so defective in all respects we desire to say as little as possible, nor of the performers can we say more; for it would be unfair to censure them for faults which may have originated in the difficulties inherent in the characters and dialogues. Miss Alleyne, indeed, entered on her task under the protest of an apology for indisposition, which was too painfully apparent for doubt. Mr. Fairclough, in his anxiety to succeed, attempted too much; moreover, a general air of exaggeration was present in the acting of most of the parts, and excited the ridicule of the audience. This feeling began to manifest itself very early in the performance, and rendered hopeless the best efforts even of the most competent actors. The scenery, by Mr. Frederick Fenton, was excellent; and much of the grouping did credit to the stage manager. We regret that lavish expenditure had no better result, and still more the injury to the cause of the drama which is implied in the want of judgment manifested in the permission granted for the representation of so crude a work on a London stage. It was condemned by a large and highly-fashionable audience.

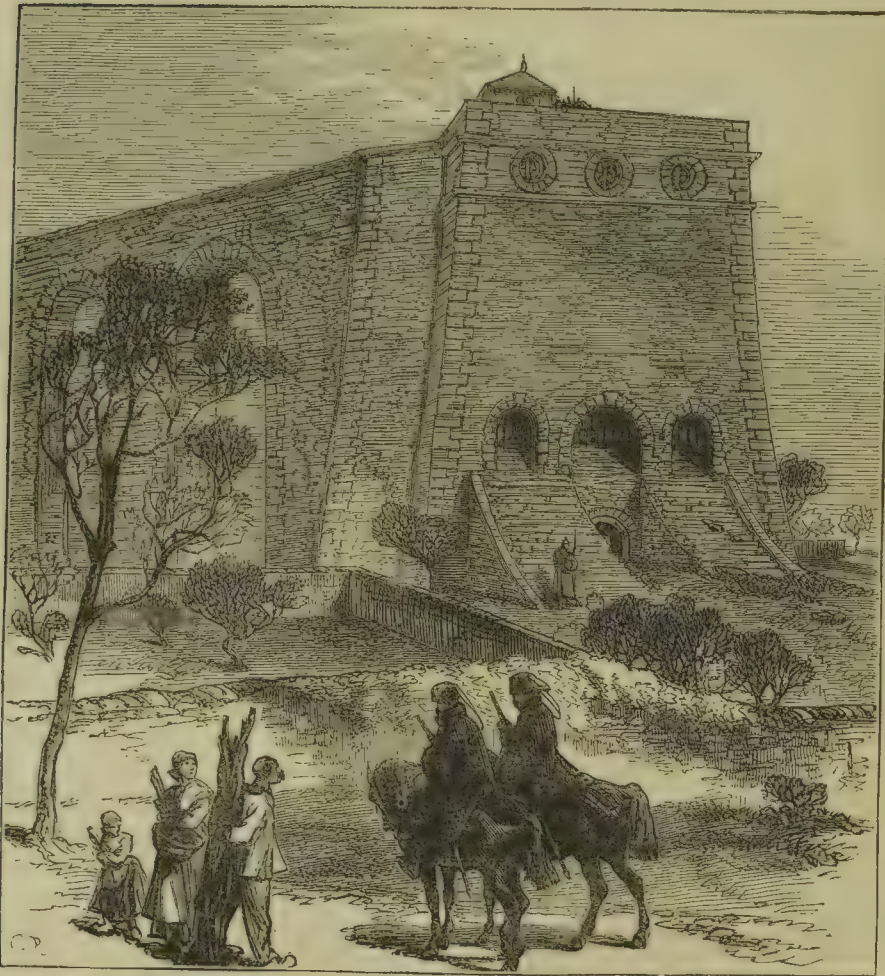
OPERA COMIQUE.

An English operatic burlesque, by Mr. Gilbert, was produced at the Opéra Comique, on Saturday, in aid of the French performances, and for the benefit of English spectators. Mr. Gilbert's piece is adapted from "Dulcamara; or, The Little Duck and the Great Quack," originally played at the St. James's, which itself was an adaptation of Donizetti's opera, "L'Elisir d'Amore," after which the new burlesque is named. Mr. Gilbert's "Elixir of Love" depends for its success, not upon breakdowns, puns, and other burlesque expedients, but upon the author's wit and comic *verve*. A selection of Donizetti's music lends an extra charm to the extravaganza, and brings out the talents of Miss Warden, who has obtained great repute in America. Mr. J. W. Turner, as Nemorino, made a remarkably successful début at this theatre. Messrs. Hann and A. Callcott have supplied some capital scenery. The performance was well received.

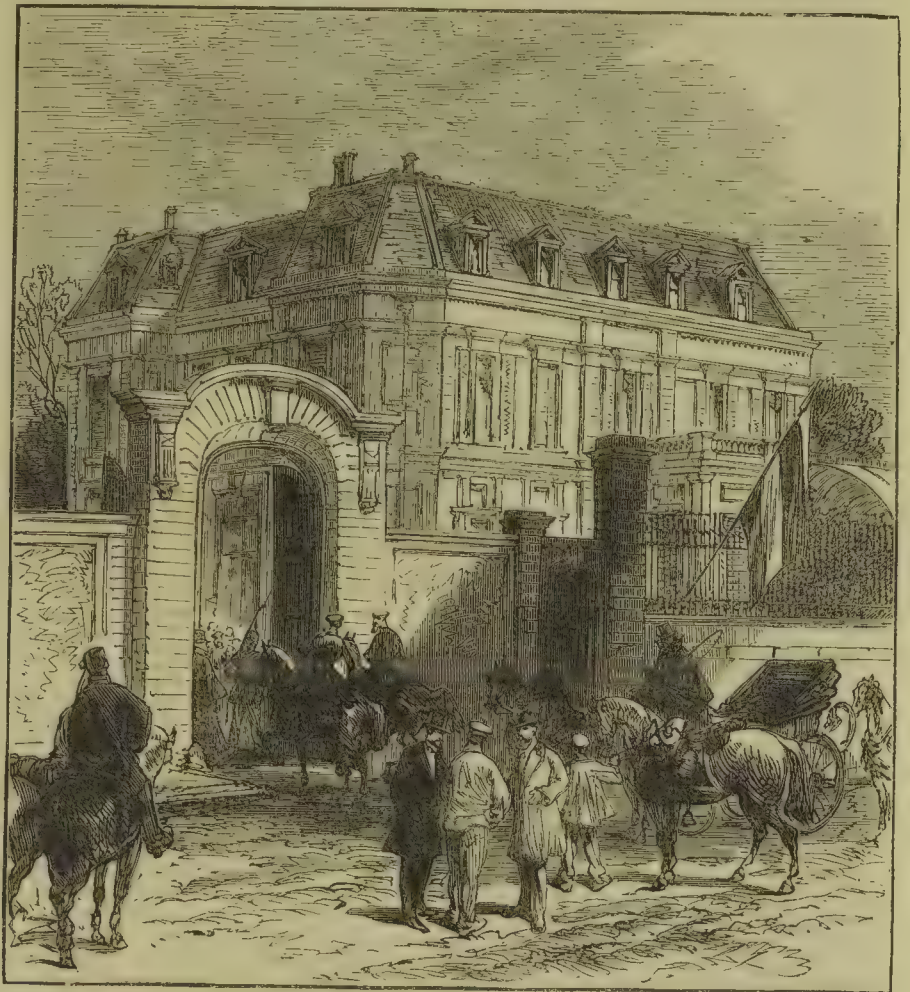
Messrs. Webster and Chatterton will produce an operatic extravaganza in gorgeous style at Christmas on the subject of "Gil Blas," and they have specially engaged Mrs. Howard Paul to play the part of the famous Spanish adventurer.

The indefatigable manager of the Original Christy Minstrels, Mr. Frederick Burgess, will take his sixth annual benefit, at St. James's Great Hall, on Wednesday next, when an entirely new programme will be presented. We have no doubt but that it will be rich in attractiveness and variety.

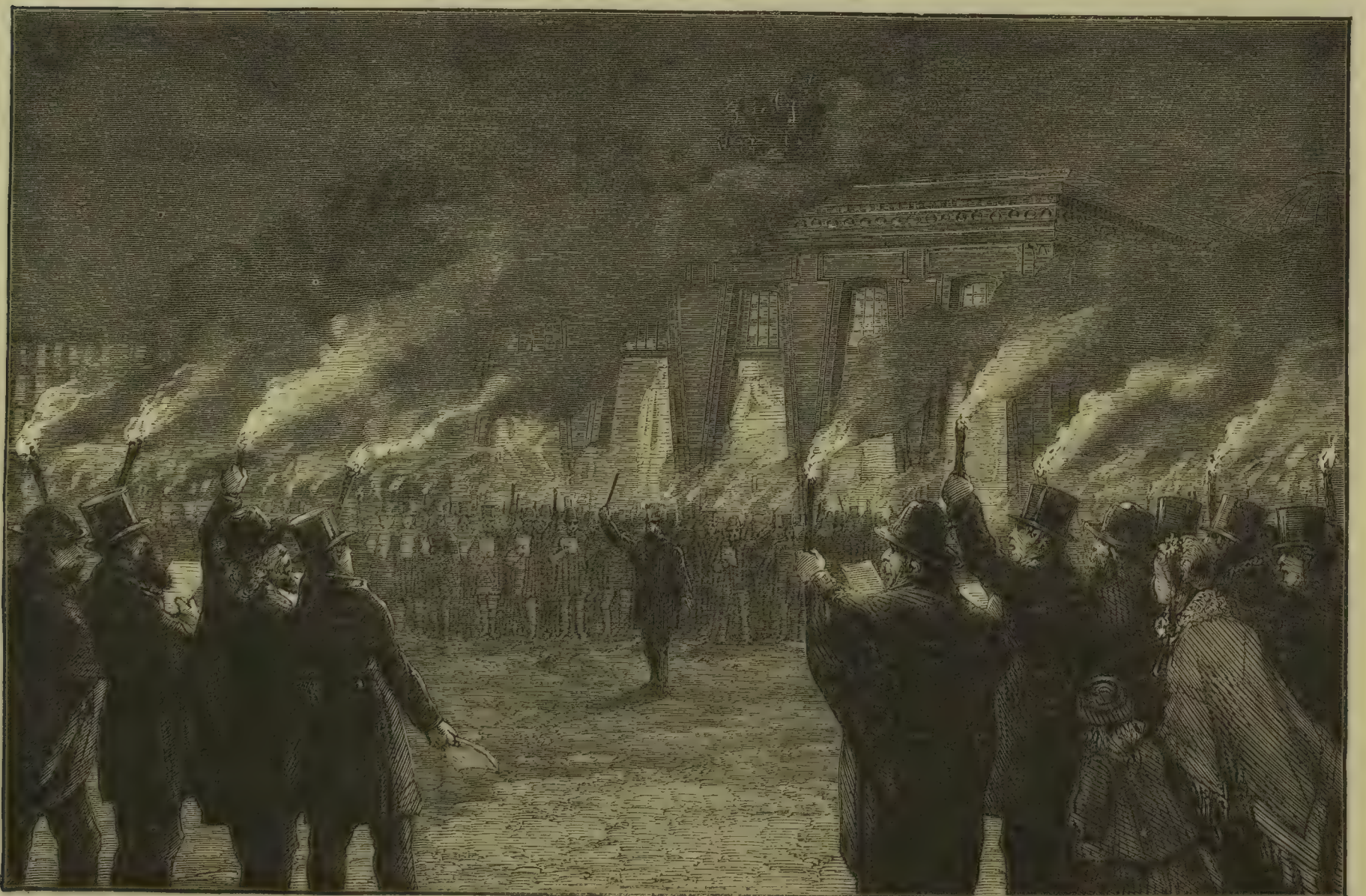
The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Albert medal of the second class on Captain Edward Giles, Indian Navy, master attendant at Kurrachee. This honour has been conferred in recognition of the conspicuous bravery of Captain Giles in rescuing fourteen persons during a strong gale of wind and very high sea, a service which occupied three hours.



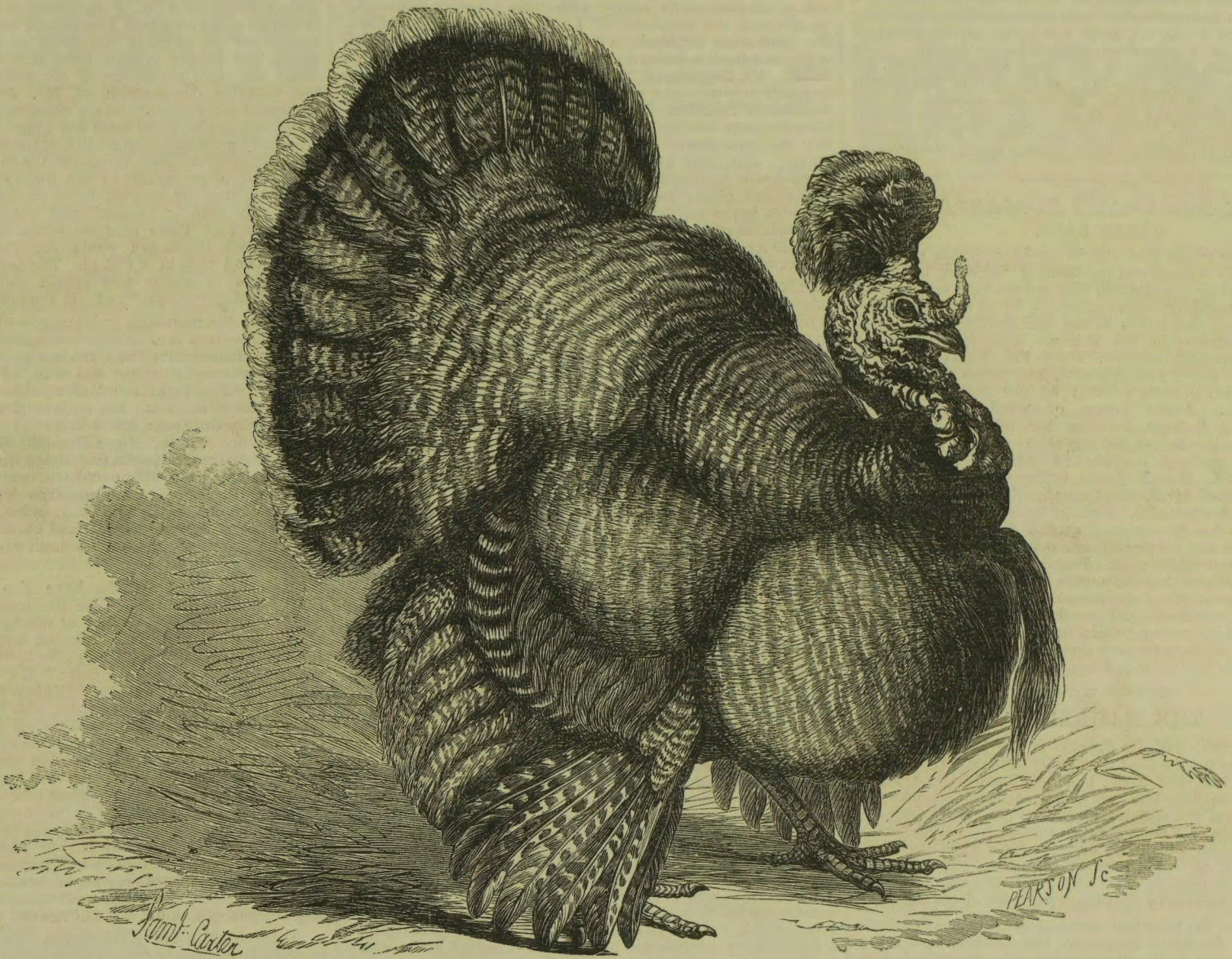
PRUSSIAN LOOKOUT, MARLY AQUEDUCT, NEAR ST. GERMAINS.



COUNT BISMARCK'S RESIDENCE, RUE DE PROVENCE, VERSAILLES.



TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION TO THE TOMB OF THORWALDSEN, AT COPENHAGEN.



CRESTED TURKEY AT THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW.



SCENE FROM "AMY ROBSART," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

THORWALDSEN CENTENARY FESTIVAL.

The scene displayed in one of our Illustrations engraved for this week's paper is the arrival of a torchlight procession of Danish artists and amateurs of art at the building in the city of Copenhagen which is at once a museum of the works of Thorwaldsen and a mausoleum erected to his honour. This eminent sculptor, who died in 1844, was born in that city. The son of a ship carpenter, in 1770; and the 19th of last month was his hundredth birthday. Hence the occasion for the festival lately celebrated by his admiring fellow-countrymen and fellow-townsmen which forms the subject of our Engraving. The greater part of Thorwaldsen's life was spent, like Gibson's, in Rome.

SCENE FROM "AMY ROBSART," AT DRURY LANE.

Our readers are aware that the Drury-Lane drama upon the subject of Amy Robsart and the Earl of Leicester is accompanied with scenic illustrations that are not only appropriate, but exceedingly costly. That presented by us this week testifies to the fact, and serves as the background to the most interesting situation in the drama. Poor Amy, suffering from her equivocal position, seeks the Queen, and in her presence discovers her husband, and raises a dangerous suspicion in her Majesty's mind of the real relationship between them. Amy's agony of mind, arising from the conflicting feelings between her affection and sense of honour, makes her to be mistaken for a mad person, and thus the peril of the Queen's indignation is for the moment avoided. Miss Neilson's acting in the situation is fine; and that of Mr. Howard, as the Earl of Leicester, is significant and expressive. Varney, by Mr. King, is ready to perform his part in the removal of the distracted wife, only too anxious in the service of his master and impatient in favour of his own selfish ends. Prominent in the group is the figure of the Queen herself, a part which Miss F. Addison sustains with great care, though somewhat beyond her strength and physical characteristics. These delineations have now been accepted by an approving public, and established themselves in the memory of the numerous class of playgoers by whom our national theatre is habitually patronised.

THE MAGAZINES.

The current number of the *Cornhill* is the least interesting that we have seen for a long time. The two serial tales maintain their usual level of merit; but there is nothing attractive about any of the miscellaneous papers, with the exception of one rich in pretty translated specimens of the old popular songs of Normandy. Even here we cannot help feeling that the delicate charm which the original must have possessed, has—inevitably, no doubt—evaporated in the version. The real pathos of an original poem entitled "After Ten Years" is to some extent marred by the ornate intricacy of the stanza.

It is perhaps the principal merit of Mr. Thomas Hughes's address to the American people on the Alabama and other subjects of dispute, delivered at Boston and now published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, not to contain anything extraordinary, but to be simply the straightforward, sensible utterance of a rightminded English gentleman. A much more remarkable production is a letter of Wesley to Lord Dartmouth on the American revolt, now for the first time published by Dean Stanley. It is most characteristic of Wesley's love of justice and strong common-sense, and so appropriate to the present state of affairs in France, from the point of view of the invaded people, that the Dean thinks it necessary, for impartiality's sake, to accompany it by certain extracts from Dr. Arnold's writings condemnatory of national, as distinguished from merely professional, resistance to an invader. We suspect that Dr. Arnold's practice would have widely differed from his precepts. "Sir Harry Hotspur" is concluded. Few of Mr. Trollope's novels have added less to his reputation. We wish the controversy respecting the "Wigtown martyrs" were concluded too; but, in spite of Principal Tulloch's laudable attempt to sum it up once for all, it will probably remain an everlasting subject of contention among Scotchmen. Principal Tulloch is fully convinced of the actual occurrence of the tragedy. "The Modern Revolt," "Army Administration," and "Missionaries and Mandarins" are able papers on subjects of practical importance.

The "leading article" in *Fraser* is a powerful discourse from Mr. Froude on the text "Change is not necessarily progress." In "Two Great Wars," Colonel Badeau, the able military historian of General Grant's campaigns, points out some really remarkable parallels between the operations of Grant and the operations of Von Moltke. "The Federal Movement in Ireland" discusses the recent revival of the Repeal agitation, which is chiefly remarkable for the countenance afforded to it by Conservatives and Protestants. The movement is apparently undertaken in too sober and unimaginative a spirit to have much chance of enlisting Irish popular sympathy to any considerable degree. Mr. Conway's paper on "Mystic Trees and Flowers" embodies some very interesting particulars.

In *Blackwood* we have to note the conclusion of "Earl's Dene," a narrative of the troubles in the Red River Settlement, to be followed by an account of the Canadian expedition to suppress them; and a paper on the historical incidents connected with the Castle of St. Angelo.

It is much to the credit of any Frenchman to be able to write so dispassionately of the prospects of his country as M. de Laveleye does in the *Fortnightly Review*. The political rather than the military situation forms the subject of his remarks. His temper is neither sanguine nor despondent; his chief fear seems to be that of a reaction of the moneyed classes towards despotism, from a dread of socialism, which he considers groundless. He is the first liberal French writer we have met with who has ventured to indicate the demoralisation of the press as one chief cause of the disasters of the country. "One paper like the great English journals, as well informed and as honourably conducted, would be worth more to France than the finest fleet or the most powerful army." Mr. Frederick Harrison seems to have fewer doubts about the future of the Republic in France than M. de Laveleye himself. He writes as if Republicanism were already the accepted creed of the nation, instead of a mere temporary resort. Circumstances may yet render it so; at present Mr. Harrison's facts are non-existent, and his deductions premature. Political passion has also betrayed him into some very rash and unjust expressions as regards the other party to the quarrel. Passion has also impaired the value of a fine essay on Byron by Mr. Morley, whose rhetoric, when expressive of antipathy, easily degenerates into abuse. The paper is also vitiated by the omission to recognise the insincere affectation which taints what would have been moral sublimity in any other writer. It nevertheless abounds with fine and eloquent things. Mr. Mill's brief essay on treaties in the main repeats his letters to the papers; and Mr. Dante Rossetti's charming

art-story is a reprint, though no doubt new to the majority of readers.

Professor Huxley's paper on School Boards in the *Contemporary Review* deals partly with "the religious difficulty," partly with the requisites of a sound elementary education. The good sense displayed in both discussions augurs exceedingly well for the writer's own efficiency as a member of the board. Mr. Dalgairns's "Theory of the Human Soul" attributes, if we correctly understand it, the vital, as well as the intellectual functions to an immaterial principle. Mr. W. R. Greg has been among the foremost to urge an abject submission upon the French people, as though "man lived by bread alone." His essay on this topic here is distinguished by the same harsh ungenial spirit as his letters to the newspapers. Mr. Odger pleads for the payment of members as indispensable to the representation of the working classes in Parliament. Most people will consider the proposal as less calculated to encourage bonâ fide artisan candidates than political adventurers, of whom we have too many already.

"Wilfrid Cumbermede," in the *St. Pauls Magazine*, sustains Mr. Macdonald's reputation and presents the leading characteristics of his style. It has every appearance of being, as the title implies, to a certain extent autobiographical. A criticism on Browning does not get so far as "The Ring and the Book," to which it professes to relate. It is sensible and elaborate, but not profound or original. The continuation of Mrs. Craig's tour in France, an able article on the organisation of the Prussian army, and another on the causes of discontent in the English, may be specially named among the ingredients of a good number.

Temple Bar has the commencement of a new fiction by the authoress of "Archie Lovell"—effective, but tawdry and melodramatic; a translation of a striking story by MM. Ercmann-Chatrian; and another of Andersen's recollections of his visit to Dickens in 1857, interspersed with delicately poetical thoughts of much more value than the common-place incidents which it records.

Mr. Hatton's reminiscences of Mark Lemon are concluded in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which, besides the unflagging liveliness of Malvina, is enlivened by several very amusing papers. *Tinsley, Belgravia*, and the *Britannia* are all amusing, but contain nothing of special mark. Neither does anything of extraordinary note vary the uniform excellence of *Good Words*, though Canon Kingsley and Miss Ingelow are among the contributors. *London Society* is as entertaining as usual; a competitor in the same field—*English Society*—fails to rival it as yet, but the attempt is not devoid of promise. We have also to acknowledge the *Month*, the *Monthly Packet*, the *Victoria Magazine*, the *Court Suburb Magazine*, the *Sunday Magazine*, the *Quiver*, *Chambers's Journal*, and *Cassell's Magazine*.

The season is as fertile as usual in Christmas annuals, whose contents seldom belie the cheerful promise of their gaily-coloured wrappers. We can only notice a few of the more remarkable. *Good Cheer*, the Christmas companion of *Good Words*, challenges especial attention from consisting of a single story—"Gideon's Rock"—the unaided and, as we gather, the first production of a young lady, the daughter of an excellent novelist. Miss Catherine Saunders has undoubtedly shown great talent in the construction of her story; and the general mediocrity of style and thought are more calculated to help than to hinder its popularity. For a durable reputation powers of another sort are required, her possession of which will be tested by the longer fiction announced as forthcoming from her pen, in *Good Words*. The annual of *Tinsley's Magazine* consists of a series of stories ingeniously linked together by the adventure of a lady who is lost in a cellar and recovered by a cat. *London Society's* resembles a particularly good number of the magazine itself; and there is abundance of fun in Mr. Tom Hood's. The *Belgravia* annual, *Routledge's Christmas Annual*, and *Once a Year* also demand favourable notice; and, on the whole, it may be said that there is scarcely a member of the class which is not, in its way, an acceptable contribution to the geniality of Christmas.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

Prince Gortschakoff's second despatch—that in reply to the despatch of Lord Granville—has been published. The Russian Chancellor regrets that the English Minister addresses himself principally to the form of their communications. But that form was not a matter of choice with the Government of St. Petersburg. The attempts made at different times to assemble the Powers in a general conference, with a view to remove the causes of difficulty which disturbed the general peace, had invariably failed, and the absence of a regular Government in France postponed still further the possibility of such an agreement. Meanwhile the position in which the treaty left Russia had become more and more intolerable. The Europe of to-day is not the Europe that signed the Treaty of Paris; and it was impossible that Russia should agree to remain the only Power bound indefinitely by an arrangement which, onerous as it was at the time it was concluded, became daily weaker in its guarantees. The Czar has too deep a sense of what he owes to his country to force it to submit any longer to an obligation against which the national sentiment protests, and his Government is unable to see that their proposals either menace peace or endanger the other articles of the treaty. Russia is ready to join in any deliberation having for its object the settlement of guarantees for the consolidation of peace in the East, and Prince Gortschakoff is persuaded that fresh guarantees would be found in the removal of a permanent cause of irritation between the two Powers most directly interested. In conclusion, his Excellency expresses a hope that nothing may occur to disturb the harmony which has existed between England and Russia.

In the reply of Earl Granville to the second despatch of Prince Gortschakoff, the Foreign Secretary politely assumes that Russia had no intention of following up her theoretical position by a forcible abrogation of the Treaty of Paris; and he accepts the invitation which has been made by Prussia to a conference, upon the understanding that it is assembled without any foregone conclusion as to its results. The noble Earl pledges the British Cabinet to consider, in a spirit of perfect fairness, and with the respect due to a great and friendly Power, any proposals which Russia may have to make.

For the compensation of the tenants who were dispossessed of their holdings in the proceedings known as the Welsh political evictions, a sum of £3830 has been collected, and distributed to claimants in the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth.

The committee appointed to ascertain the merits of the mitrailleuse and Gatling guns have issued their report. They, however, make no attempt to decide which is the better of the rival weapons, and simply give the result of each experiment in detail; and the general conclusion is decidedly in favour of the small Gatling.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Royal Edition of Operas. This is a series of works, in the German, French, and Italian schools, now publishing by Messrs. Boosey and Co., of Holles-street. The operas that are in course of performance here during our summer and winter seasons are presented in the shape of large octavo volumes neatly and clearly printed from new type, on good paper, under the superintendence of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, who has the valuable co-operation of Mr. Josiah Pittman. The orchestral accompaniments are compressed into a pianoforte arrangement; and two texts are given—English and Italian. Issued at a price little beyond that of the ordinary opera libretto, this edition is available for use at the theatre, being also well worthy of preservation in the library. Two volumes are brought out every month, three having already appeared—"Don Giovanni," "Fidelio," and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." The second of these volumes contains all the four overtures which Beethoven wrote for his opera—three in C (1805-6) and that in E (1814). The forthcoming numbers of this series, to appear this month and next, will be "La Sonnambula," "Marta," and "Il Trovatore."

Among the numerous publications of Messrs. Chappell, of New Bond-street, is a series of arrangements, for the organ, of favourite movements from the works of the great masters, issued periodically under the title of "Chappell's Organ Journal." The eight numbers of this work now before us include four extracts from Rossini's *Messe Solennelle* arranged by Dr. Spark, the well-known organist of Leeds; an "Adagio non troppo," from Mendelssohn, by Mr. G. Cooper; the andante from Mozart's first string quartet, adapted by Mr. G. R. Griffiths; an adagio from a quartet by Haydn, transcribed by the same, and a romanza from a pianoforte piece by Hummel, arranged by Mr. J. Hiles. The names of the adapters—all practical organists of known skill—are sufficient to indicate that their task has been carefully and efficiently performed.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have also published a set of eight "Musical Charades," for the pianoforte, by Immanuel Liebich, each based on a word, or words, represented by a passage, the notes of which correspond with the letters thereof. No. 1 is entitled Bee; No. 2, Cab; No. 3, "Faded, Dead;" No. 4, "Face;" No. 5, "Babe a-Bed;" No. 6, "Cage;" No. 7, "Bag;" and No. 8, "Badge." This is following out a conceit of the late Robert Schumann, who has applied it in his variations (op. 1) on a theme expressed by the letters Abegg, the name of a friend. Schumann has also introduced, in his "Carnaval," the letters representing the names of towns to which he was partial. Much earlier instances, however, are to be found of this kind of musical joke—notably in Sebastian Bach's fugue on the letters of his own name—the German notation proceeding one letter beyond that of other countries, and expressing B natural by H. M. Liebich has followed out the notion with much success and ingenuity, and has written a series of agreeable pieces of well-contrasted character, pleasing in themselves and well calculated to interest and improve young pianists.

A batch of songs accompanies the instrumental music received from Messrs. Chappell—*Lady Clare* and *Deep in my Heart*, both composed for Signor Mario by the gentleman who writes very cleverly under the nom de plume of Walter Maynard. In contrast with these are *Three Sacred Songs* by Mr. Alexander Rowland; the words selected from the 86th Psalm. "Preserve Thou my soul," "Comfort the soul of Thy servant," and "O turn Thee, then, unto me" are the titles of these pieces; all of which are solemn in character. That well-known lady amateur Miss Virginia Gabriel contributes, through Messrs. Chappell, a new ballad to the drawing-room stock—*She came like a Dream*—which has been sung by Miss Enriquez during the recent concert tour of Signor Mario and party, and will not detract from Miss Gabriel's renown among amateur circles.

Messrs. Boosey and Co. have lately issued various works of interest, foremost among which must be mentioned, *Trois Overtures pour Piano*, par Stephen Heller, op. 126. These pieces are among the most recent productions of a composer who has written much and charmingly for the pianoforte; most of his music for which will long survive the changes and caprices of popular taste. With the exception of Adolph Henselt—who seems now to have ceased writing—no Continental composer of the present day has produced pianoforte music of such sterling worth as Stephen Heller. In nearly all his works, even the least original, there is a vein of graceful fancy, a combination of German idealism with French piquancy of rhythm, and an especial fitness for the instrument, that render them invaluable in the formation of the player's style and mechanism. In these respects his several sets of "Studies" can scarcely be over-estimated. The pieces now referred to are not adaptations, as the title might imply, but are an application to the pianoforte of a form usually identified with the orchestra. Nor has M. Heller sought to give an orchestral tone to them; they are essentially pianoforte music in all but outline, the passages being conceived in a spirit of special fitness for the instrument. No. 1 is entitled "Overture pour une Drame," and consists of an introductory "andante," followed by an "allegro di molto," both in a somewhat more serious and earnest style than the two following numbers; the second overture, "Pour une Pastorale," commences with an "allegro sereno" of calm and placid character, soon developing into a more rapid movement and greater brilliancy of style, with some capital passage writing, winding up with an effective and brilliant coda. No. 3 "Pour une Opéra-Comique," has a light, pleasant character well answering to its title, with occasional touches of refined humour and many passages of pleasing melodiousness.

Messrs. Boosey's several series of cheap musical publications have long been widely known and esteemed; and several fresh additions thereto have now to be commended, among the newest being their edition of *Miniature Operas*, arranged for the pianoforte. Six numbers of these are now out—"Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Sonnambula," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Norma," and "Martha"—all skilfully compressed from the score within the compass of a single pair of hands, neatly printed on toned paper, with a woodcut frontispiece, and issued at the price of one shilling. Similar in form and cost is the *Sacred Musical Cabinet*, which has now reached its twenty-first number, the two last issues containing respectively seventeen pieces for the harmonium and eleven for the organ, by Mr. J. L. Hatton; written with thorough knowledge of the instruments, and calculated for all classes of players. From the same house there are further contributions to the stock of "Claribel" ballads, which will doubtless prove acceptable to the admirers of the productions of the deceased lady who wrote under that pseudonym. "Friendship and Love" and "Drearily drift the Shadows" are two recent additions.

The Queen has appointed Charles Fyfe, Esq., to be Queen's Advocate for her Majesty's settlement of Sierra Leone, on the western coast of Africa.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR HENRY ONSLOW, BART.

Sir Henry Onslow, third Baronet, of Hengar House, Cornwall, and Chiltern All Saints, Wilts, a Deputy Lieutenant of Cornwall, and its High Sheriff in 1857, formerly Captain 10th Foot, whose death is just announced, was born, June 5, 1809, the eldest son of Sir Henry Onslow, second Baronet, and grandson of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, K.B., who was created a Baronet, Oct. 30, 1797, in consideration of his having been second in command at the Battle of Camperdown. Sir Henry married, Nov. 21, 1848, Ellen, daughter of the late Samuel Peter, Esq., of Porthcothan, Cornwall, by whom he had one son, Henry Cranley, who died in 1861, and three daughters. The baronetcy descends to his brother, now Sir Matthew Richard Onslow, fourth Baronet. The Onslows of Hengar are a branch of the noble house of Onslow.

MR. TYRINGHAM.

William Backwell Tyringham, Esq., of Tyringham, Bucks, and Trevethoe, Cornwall, J.P. and D.L. for both counties, died on the 29th ult., at his seat, near Newport Pagnell. He was born Oct. 1, 1829, the elder son of the late James Backwell Praed, Esq., of Tyringham and Trevethoe, M.P. for Bucks, by Sophia, his wife, daughter of Charles Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney; and having inherited, through his grandmother, the ancient estate of Tyringham, assumed, by royal license, Aug. 6, 1859, the surname and arms of Tyringham, in lieu of those of Praed. He married, March 25, 1865, Fanny Adela, second daughter of Colonel W. Wilby, 4th (King's Own) Regiment, and had an only son, Walter Giffard, who died an infant, in 1869. Mr. Tyringham served the office of High Sheriff of Bucks in 1860.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Frederica Emma, Countess Dowager of Lanesborough, relict of the Right Hon. George John Danvers, fifteenth Earl, was proved in the London Court, on the 30th ult., under £90,000 personalty, by her nephew, the present Earl, and her brother, the Rev. Freeman Heathcote Bishop, M.A. Her Ladyship executed her will on July 10, 1868, and died at the family residence, Switland Hall, Leicestershire, on Oct. 3 last, aged sixty, without issue. Her Ladyship has left numerous liberal legacies to her brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces, and other relatives. To her butler, housekeeper, and her own maid, each a legacy of £100; and legacies to all her other servants—appointing her nephew, the present Earl, residuary legatee.

The will of Count de Flahault, Auguste Charles Joseph, senator of France, and Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, who died at Paris on Oct. 31 last, was administered to in London under £4000 personalty in England.

The will of the Hon. Lady Harriet Bagot was proved in the London Court under £12,000. Her Ladyship, who died on Oct. 18 last, was the relict of the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oxford.

The will of Thomas Thornton, Esq., of Brixton, Surrey, was proved in London, on the 29th ult., by Robert and Richard Thornton, Esqrs., his sons; Bernard B. Hodgson, Esq., his son-in-law; and Richard Thornton West, Esq., his brother-in-law, the joint acting executors and trustees. The personalty is sworn under £900,000. The testator died on the 7th ult. He leaves £200 to each of the following institutions, viz.:—The Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood; the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Reedham; the British, Infant, and London Orphan Asylums; the Orthopedic Hospital; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, at Putney; the National Benevolent Institution; the Female Orphan Asylum; the Yorkshire Society; the City of London Truss Society; the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park; the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb; the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's; the Brixton National Schools; and the Brixton, Tulse hill, and Herne-hill Dispensaries—all legacies free of duty. He leaves £1000, the interest to be distributed at Christmas, amongst the poor of Burton-in-Lonsdale, Yorkshire; and another £1000 to keep in repair the church built by him in the same village. He leaves £200 for a monument to his memory in the same church, and £400 to keep in repair his two vaults in Norwood Cemetery. He gives to Mr. J. S. Neall and Mr. Browne £500 each. He leaves £150 to his coachman, William Locker, and £100 to each servant in his service three years. He leaves two sums of £20,000 Three per Cent Consolidated Bank Annuities for each of his two younger sons, William and Thomas. The residue he leaves in three equal parts between his two elder sons, Robert and Richard, and his daughter Margaret Hodgson. The testator died possessed of considerable freehold property, and leaves his estate of Cannon Hill Park, Surrey, to his son Richard; his property at Hazell Hall, Yorkshire, to his son-in-law Bernard Becket Hodgson for his life, and then to his grandson Bernard T. Hodgson; his estate of the Netherland and land on Thornton Hill, Yorkshire, to his eldest son, Robert, for life, and then to his grandson Robert L. Thornton; his freehold, Old Swan Wharf, London Bridge, Albion Wharf, Blackfriars, and other real estate he leaves to his eldest son absolutely.

The will of Commander Charles Henry Stirling, R.N., late of her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, a passenger on board the merchant-ship *City of Boston*, was proved in London under £12,000 personalty.

The Census for England and Wales, in April next, will be taken by Major Graham (the Registrar-General), Dr. Farr, and Mr. J. T. Hammick, with Mr. W. Clode acting as secretary. The Commissioners for Ireland are Mr. Donnelly (Registrar-General), Sir W. Wilde, and Dr. Abraham.

At a meeting held in Edinburgh, yesterday week, it was arranged that the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, in August next, should be celebrated in that city, and not at Melrose, as was at one time suggested. There will be a grand banquet; and it is also proposed that the centenary should be commemorated in a substantial form by the foundation of scholarships or bursaries in the Scotch Universities, or by some other foundation connected with the cultivation of British literature.

During November the total number of emigrants sailing from Liverpool was 8463, being an increase over the corresponding period of last year of 475. Thirty-two vessels sailed not under the provisions of the Act, their number of passengers being 970. The total number of ships sailing under the Act was twenty-seven—of these twenty-six went to the United States, carrying 7302 passengers; and one to Canada, with 191 passengers.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. G. H. I. A. ORAZIO, G. W. FARROW, T. T. J. BIGGS, L. C. C., and many Others.—You will see from a notice to "A. L. H. R. D. R." in our last Number but one, that Mr. Wormald's Problem is incurably wrong. The author will probably work out the idea of it in another shape.

T. A. HIND.—Look at it again, with care.

W. E. PIERSON.—They shall be re-examined very shortly; but problems in more than four moves are not in favour with the public generally.

W. R. W.—The mate is too obvious.

H. C. G.—The ways of carrying out a chess tourney are various, and to describe them would occupy far more space than we can spare.

C. W., of Salisbury.—1. The tourney in question came to nothing, there not being a sufficient number of competitors and problems. 2. You are, of course, at liberty to dispose of the strategas as you please. 3. The last part was published on March 1, 1869.

LI CALSI, MAD IRISH MAIL, R. C. D., C. C. M.—We can see no method of checking Black in Problem No. 1396 by the course you suggest, but a sure way of stalemating him.

W. COATES, I. TIVENDALL, H. HEBBERT.—They are undergoing examination. The result shall be made known very shortly.

D. NRYES.—Better than those previously contributed, but still below the standard. SCHACHOPHILUS must be good enough to send his name and address.

L. T. M.—The games played at the Baden Congress in addition to those in the Tourney were not many. Among them were three between Messrs. Andersen and Paulsen, of which Mr. Paulsen gained two—the third being drawn; one game between Messrs. Steinitz and Rosenthal, which was won by the latter; a consultation game by Messrs. Andersen and Stern, against Messrs. Winawer and Rosenthal, won by the latter; and another consultation game, Messrs. Blackburne, Steinitz, and De Vere on one side, and Messrs. Paulsen, Neumann, and Minckwitz on the other. This was won by the former players.

A. M.—Where a misprint is so transparent, it is surprising readers should not wait till the next number for an explanation. But, no, it is just then that

Those who write who never write before, And those who've often writ will write once more.

The "discovery," as you term it, was announced to us by a couple of hundred correspondents before your communication came to hand.

EATON.—Try Problem No. 1397, as rectified in our present number—that is, by placing the Black King on Q's square instead of on Q's square, and you will find the solution to be very different to yours.

T. H. W.—It shall be examined and reported on in due course. In future you will do well to designate the chessmen by their initials; there is no reliance upon the adhesion of the gummed-down figures.

JUNIOR.—For blank chess diagrams apply to Messrs. Dangerfield, Lithographers, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1396 has been received from Ebury, N. F., George, A. B., A. Rice, P. L. Pavitt; B. A., Oxford; J. N. Keynes, Damiano, Segrave, R. D. B., Box and Cox, Try-again, Lucy, Pip, Charley, Trim, Peter, Civia, E. Clayton, Jerry, A. F. C. Kup, Midge, H. B., Haque, Tonney, Gippnock, Orsio, M. F., Decius, Bangs, E. H. Moss, Adelphi, Conrade, Nora, H. G., Charles Johnstone, Oberon, Klopstock, Ida, F. R. S., C. M. L., Rory O'More, Sam, Trincolo, E. B. S., Fides, Barney, Egbert, Tom Tug; Sawbones, of Guy's; L. S. D., P. Joyce, Robert Pym, R. A.; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; Old Joe, Noddy, S. H. O., Dover, Mansfield, Kepo; W., of Hastings; Flanchette, Sindbad, Merry-Greek, G. Murray, Neophyte, Banahoe, Peon, J. C., Besslack, and Omicron.

Any amateur wishing to play a game of Chess by Correspondence may hear of a compendium by addressing Mr. H. C. Graves, Newport, Isle of Wight.

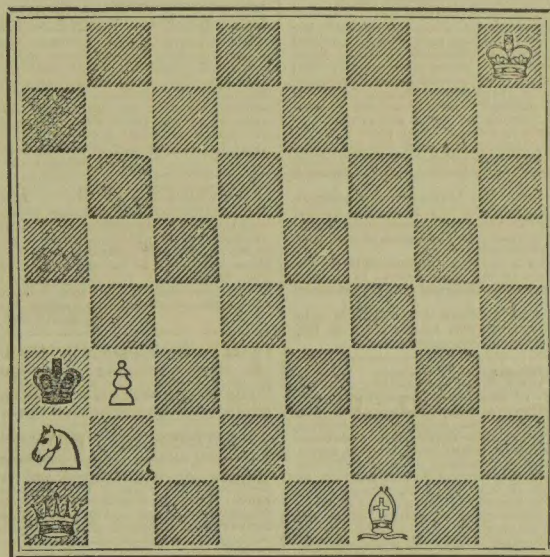
PROBLEM No. 1397.

In the diagram of this problem the Black Knight which stands on Black's Q's square should be placed on Black's Q square. The reader is requested to make this indispensable correction, and we will withhold the solution until next week.

PROBLEM No. 1398.

By Mr. A. LULMAN, of Melbourne.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in three moves.

BADEN CHESS CONGRESS.

Game played in the Tourney for the Baden prize, between Messrs. BLACKBURNE and DE VERE.—(Sicilian Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.) WHITE (Mr. De V.)

1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th

2. Kt to Q 3rd P to K 3rd

3. P to K Kt 3rd Kt to Q 3rd

4. B to K Kt 2nd P to Q R 3rd

5. P to Q 3rd P to Q Kt 4th

6. K Kt to K 2nd B to Q Kt 2nd

7. Castles Q to Q 2nd

8. P to K B 4th P to K R 4th

9. B to K 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

10. P to K R 3rd P to Q 3rd

11. Q to Q 2nd R to Q sq

12. Q R to K sq B to Q 2nd

13. B to K B 2nd Q to K 4th

Mr. De Vere has a bad position, and does not take the best course to improve it by such play as this.

14. Kt to Q B sq Kt to Q 5th

15. Kt to Q Kt 3rd Q to Q Kt 5th

This appears to us very hazardous and very useless.

16. Q to Q sq Kt takes Kt

17. Q R P takes Kt Q to K 4th

Why the Queen marched up into the adversary's game, unless to say rent, rid, redit, it is difficult to understand. A more hopeless expedition could hardly be imagined.

18. P to K 5th B takes B

The loss of a piece or the loss of position

The game was carried on for a few moves more, and was finally won by Mr. Blackburne.

Second Game played on the same occasion by Messrs. DE VERE and BLACKBURNE.—(Ruy Lopez Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. De V.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

3. B to Q Kt 5th K Kt to K 2nd

4. Kt to Q B 3rd

This move is not considered so good as P to Q 4th.

4. P to Q 4th B to Q 2nd

6. B to Q B 4th

The new Berlin Schachzeitung remarks that if White castles here, the following is a probable continuation:—

6. Castles Kt to K Kt 3rd

7. Kt to K Kt 5th P to K R 3rd

8. Kt takes K B P K takes Kt

9. B to Q B 4th (ch), &c.

6. P to Q R 3rd

This appears to have been a lost move.

7. Kt to K Kt 3rd Kt to K Kt 3rd

8. P to Q 5th P to Q Kt sq

9. P to K R 3rd B to K 2nd

10. Kt to K 2nd P to K B 4th

11. P takes P B takes P

12. Kt to K Kt 3rd Castles

13. Kt takes B R takes Kt

14. B to Q 3rd R to K B 3rd

15. Kt to K R 2nd Kt to K B 5th

16. B takes Kt R takes B

17. P to K Kt 3rd R to K B sq

WHITE (Mr. De V.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

18. Q to K Kt 4th

White has now a very promising position.

18. Kt to Q 2nd

It was thought he should have played Q to K sq.

19. Q to K Kt 6th

Not so advantageous for him as Q to K 6th (ch).

19. Kt to K B 3rd

20. Kt to Kt 4th Q to K sq

21. Kt takes Kt (ch) R takes Kt

22. Q to K R 7th (ch) K to B 2nd

23. Castles K side

Castling on the other side would have been stronger play.

23. Q to Q 2nd

24. K to Kt 2nd Q to K B sq

25. Q R to K sq K to K sq

26. Q takes K Kt P Q to K sq

27. Q to K Kt 4th Q to K sq

28. Q to Q Kt 4th K to B sq

29. Q to K 3rd Q to B 2nd

30. P to K B 3rd R to K Kt sq

31. Q to K B 5th K to Kt sq

32. B to Q R 6th Q to K Kt 3rd

33. P to K Kt 4th Q takes Q B P (ch)

34. R to K B 2nd Q to Q 4th

35. Q takes Q P takes Q

36. R to Q Kt 3rd R takes B, and White resigns.

Archæology of the Month.

Of Indian antiquities we have welcome intelligence. General Cunningham, late of the Bombay Engineers, has been appointed surveyor-general of the Archaeological Society of India, with orders to proceed to that country and organise operations for the preservation of Indian architecture. An archaeological committee has been appointed in Ceylon to investigate the ruined sacred cities and to collect inscriptions. Photographs have been taken of the ruins of Anurâdhapura, showing the places where the Mahinda meditated and preached; the Bo-tree, where Buddhaghosha recited his Visuddhimagga; and the Vihâra, where he translated the commentary on the Buddhist Scriptures. New and very important ruins have already been discovered in this rich field of Oriental learning and historical research. Lastly, the folk-lore of India—its proverbs—is engaging the labours of the Rev. Mr. Long, of Madras.

At the Archaeological Institute, Mr. Nicholl has described the discovery of a Roman villa at Old Cotes, near Worsop, Notts, containing a mosaic pavement (Theseus in the Cretan labyrinth); and among the fragments was a flooring-tile covered with a thick coat of plaster and painted. No similar instance is known. Mr. Yates read a new theory of Carnac, in Brittany—that the assemblage of stones on the spot was accidental, and their apparent arrangement in lines the result of simple operations to clear the ground for tillage!

The Rev. R. Kirwan, Rector of Gittisham, has reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association his very interesting paper on the Prehistoric Archaeology of East Devon, which he read to the society, in July last, at Devonport. It describes barrows of the Stone Age on Broad Down and Gittisham Hill, of a period a century or two before the occupation of Britain by the Romans. The rev. author has since excavated a barrow at Pynes, near Exeter, the seat of Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart, M.P., and discovered an interment of burnt bones, with which was a bronze pin, probably used for fastening a cloth, or shroud, in which the remains were placed after they were taken from the funeral pyre. There were also found a bronze spearhead, an incense-cup, a series of sixty small, disc-shaped beads, and four larger beads of shale.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, has examined three small tumuli near Bridlington, which, Mr. Greenwell says, are the most important he has yet investigated. In a tumulus on Thwing Wold, 70 ft. in diameter, but despoiled of most of its relics, and almost ploughed away, has been found a secondary burial of a man, on the right side, head to the north, and doubled up; at the feet was a drinking-cup. Another secondary doubled-up burial was found on the left side; in the centre was a grave in the rock, 7 ft. in diameter and 4 ft. deep. In the mid-grave, about 1 ft. below the old surface-level, was a body on the left side, right hand to the face, left hand on hip; on the wrist had been an armlet of wood or leather. Midway of the right arm was a large jet button, its face delicately engraved in a cross, encircled zaring. On the top of the button was a beautifully-engraved jet ring, of artistic exactness and finish. There was no undisturbed body at the bottom of the grave, but various human bones, scattered widely. The whole grave, in fact, had been disturbed to put in the above burial. In the grave, besides the drinking-cup, were found three barbed arrow-points of great beauty; and in the material of the mound numerous split animal bones, British pottery, flint flakes, and scrapers. The other barrows have been wonderfully prolific in ornaments, burials, and pottery, stone and flint implements, and bronze weapons. The investigation is still proceeding.

The Ashmolean Collection, under the able direction of Mr. J. H. Parker, it is now proposed to render more useful than hitherto for the assistance of the students of history and archæology. Mr. Parker, in his inaugural lecture to the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, points out the means by which he hopes to give new life to the museum and the society by combining them together. The contents of the museum, with the addition of the large collection of 2000 historical photographs now being arranged in it, will afford an ample supply of subjects for study, and illustrations of them.

We are glad to see that the Metropolitan Board of Works, upon the recommendation of the Parliamentary Commission, will next Session apply for a bill to enable them to acquire possession of the inclosure of Leicester-square for laying it out as a recreation-ground. This would surely be a fit opportunity for commemorating the genius of Reynolds and Hogarth, so long resident upon this now desecrated place, "a disgrace and a nuisance to the metropolis."

The condition of Old St. Pancras-churchyard, it is painful to learn, is again the subject of severe animadversion. We read in the *Builder* that recently monuments have been smashed and tumbled down, and the iron railings have been wrenched from their bases and carried away bodily; and the account states that "the shock of an earthquake, had it passed over the graveyard, could hardly have produced such wreck and ruin as may be witnessed by any visitor." All this desecration is producing indignation and disgust in the neighbourhood, which has increased since the Midland Railway crossed the churchyard, and which, it is hoped, will have the effect of calling the attention of the authorities to this disgraceful state of things. "Though the dead in Old St. Pancras received Christian burial at the period of their interment," says the *Builder*, "their remains are now subjected to worse than barbarian treatment." The interest of the memorials of the great and good interred in this ancient graveyard has lately been renewed by the publication of a collection of epitaphs inscribed upon them.

The Very Rev. Dr. Northcote has delivered at Oxford, to the Archaeological Society, a lecture on the Roman Catacombs, on which he is an undisputed authority; the third and main portion of the learned Doctor's address minutely described the most striking discoveries made within the last twenty years.

During Mr. Halliwell's recent visit to Bristol to examine its municipal archives, in search of materials for his forthcoming work on the early English stage, he was gratified to learn that Shakspeare's company of actors visited Bristol in the summer of the year 1597.

We learn from the *Athenæum* that the Calendar at Simancas, brought down by the late G. A. Bergenroth, to the year 1525, is to be carried on by Senor de Gayangos through the remainder of Henry VIII.'s reign, and perhaps to the death of Queen Mary. The materials for this period are abundant. Many original letters of Queen Katherine have been found at Vienna; and documents will also be produced showing that Wolsey, Cromwell, the Duke of Norfolk, &c., were regular pensioners on the bounty of the Spanish Crown.

The skeleton of a Roman soldier is reported to have been discovered on the Manor Farm, Ilchester. On lifting the skull, the account adds, the lower jaw dropped, and out fell a bronze coin, leaving a mark where it was imbedded.

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NOTICE.—HALF PRICE.—ALL MUSIC, the best editions, sent post-free at Half the Published Price, bound works excepted. Stamps or post-office order in advance. Lists free.—HOPWOOD and CREW, 42, New Bond-street, W.

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